GREENCASTLE, IND., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1884.

NO. 38.

Millinery!

VOL. XXXII.

R. G. Ward & Co.,

BARGAINS

—IN—

NEW AND STYLISH

VERE IN BURE BE

Jackson Street.

SCHOOL BOOKS!

AND-

SCHOOL SUPPL'ES

-AT--

CUMBACK'S.

T. E. SAY E. "B."

P. Hays,

Eldredge

--- \$AND\$ ---

Household

Sewing Machines!

And other standard makes. Machines fully WARRANTED in every respect.

Orders by mail will receive prompt OFFICE- At Langdon, s Bazar,

No. 6, South Side Square Greencastle, Indiana. 181

PHICESOP

At Bainbridge, sells for cash:

16 lbs. nice Yellow C Sugar for \$1. 12 lbs. Standard A or Granulated for \$1.

Arbnekel's Arosia Coffee per 1b. 17 cents; three lbs. for 50 cents. Canned Corn, per can, 10 cents. Canned Tomatoes, 10 cents. Canned Apples, 10 cents.

All other Groceries in proportion. Also a nice new stock of

Boots & Shoes!

At very low prices. I am retailing Queensware at wholesale prices to close out a good new stock.

West room brick building. BAINBRIDGE. 36tf

Dr. J. H. OSBORN,

Office in TALBURT'S BLOCK, up-

THE BANNER.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Democrat, and proposes to test the memory of Smiley and Cowgill with it the first time he can get them cornered

substantially the same as that which substantially the same as that which he delivered at Richmond, and which we furnish in our supplement to day

The Know-Nothing-Mud-Road ticket It will pay any cash buyer. of this county is getting sick, lame and blind. It also has the "heaves." Listen

at it. Ugh! Every day we hear of Democrats in this county who have declared themselves for the Republican ticket. Never before was there anything like it. Central Bank Building, South

Captain Smiley is still haunted by his Know-Nothing ghost.

E. L. Scarrett, who has just returned enterprise.

his Know-Nothing ghoat.

E. L. Scarrett, who has just returned from Salem, where he had been selling from Salem, where he had been selling hooks, made a speech for the Republi-books, made a speech for the Republi-books, made a speech for the Republi-books and sea speech for the Republi-books, made a speech for the Republi-books and the sea attended to the speech of the speech of

ence which assembled here last night to hear the eloquent Irishman, Rev. G.

W. Penner of West Color of the State service is to W. Pepper, of Wooster, Ohio. He has have a central State office and a State recently returned from Maine, where Director and at least one voluntary obrecently returned from Maine, where he made twenty-five speeches, and the great victory there, as well as the cause he advocates, inspired him to one of the happiest efforts yet heard here. It was a masterly address, and provoked great

Hon. M. D. White, of Crawfordsville, will speak at Roachdale, Saturday, September 20, at 7:30 p. m.

DePAUW UNIVERSTY.

James A. Campbell, of the Senior class, has been elected Professor of Penmanship in the Preparatory Depart-Samuel Doyal, a leading attorney of

Frankfort, was here Monday, to place his son in college. Mr. Doyal was a classmate of the writer in the old N.W. C. U., at Indianapolis, twenty-six years ago. Time has dealt gently with him, and his appearance is as vigorous, and almost as youthful, as then.

A forty-five foot staff has been erected on West College from which to dis-14 lbs. White X C " \$1. play a cold wave flag, when orders to do so are received from Washington.

The flag is white, fifteen feet square, with a square black center, and when with a square black center, and when shown will indicate that a fall of temshown will indicate that a fall of temthe State service.

2. It will be the means of soon seconstructions of twenty degrees or more is expected within twenty-four hours of its first display. The Signal office is already receiving reports from the Volunteer Weather Service over the State.

Fitteen were received for last month. Dr. Walter Barr, who was a student here for four years, and for six months a clerk in the Postoffice, came over from Bridgeport, Illinois, where he is engaged in the practice of his profession, last week, for the purpose of entering a younger brother in college. After a pleasant visit he returned tion of cereals.

A Republican of this city has succeeded in obtaining the Know Nothing grand hailing sign from an unsuspecting

Republicans to-day, listening to the eloquent address of Major Calkins, our candidate for Governor. The meeting will greatly strengthen the Republican party. The speech of Mr. Calkins is substantially the first candidate for Governor and the first candidate for Governor sell you Sugars, Coffees, Teas, and in fact all goods in our line, cheaper than any house that does a credit business. If you want anything in we furnish in our supplement to-day. see us. Bring your produce or Cash Read and circulate it. Keep the ball as that is our mode of doing business. Call and see what we have. Rain guage, copper, iron over-

Respectfully,

BURK & BURLEIGH.

tion in this country, a more determined spirit of progress than may now be seen and felt in connection with this

students and others are invited to meet with them and join. Arrangements will be made for additional uniforms and torches.

It was a large and enthusiastic audi-

server in each county, who will keep a record of temperature and rainfal!, and report the same to the central office of the State at such times and in such ways as may be found most advanta-

County observers wishing to make continuous record of wind force, humidity and the barometer will be aided in all possible ways, both by the State and Government Service; for such observations are leaders.

Government Service; for such observations are locally of equal value to those of temperature and rainfall.

The State Director will be supplied from the chief officer at Washington, with the instruments necessary for all the observations spoken of above at actual cost. These instruments will be compared with the government standards at the Chief Signal office, and a memorandum of errors of all will be furnished to each local observer, so that a uniform system of observations is secured for the weather service of the is secured for the weather service of the entire country.

The central State office will also furn-

ish, free of charge, to all local stations the necessary blanks, instructions, Monthly Weather Review of the Signal Service, reports of the State weather service, and all other useful information communicated by the chief signal officer at Washington for that purpose.

Attention is asked to the following

every Indiana county participating in

curing better predictions of weather changes and of storms.

3. It will soon prepare Indiana for a

3. It will soon prepare Indiana for a system of storm signals displayed from railway stations that will be widely beneficial to the agricultural interest.

4. It will give to every county the government standards for temperature, rainfall, wind, velocity, humidity, etc., which are sources of useful public information.

After a pleasant visit he returned home Tuesday.

The Educational Weekly has this to say of DePauw: "There has not been manifest in the history of any institu
OUR RECORD.

Boston two weeks ending July 12, \$12,848; every day at his basement room under toon of cereals.

6. It will bring the science and methods of the national signal service within the reach of the principal high schools of the Istate, offering teachers and pupils alike opportunities to study

OUR RECORD.

Boston two weeks ending July 12, \$12,848; every day at his basement room under Levi Kahn's store. Also Fish and Cellify, one people witheresed the success of this company at Brooklyn last week during the intense sale and retail.

Selection of cereals.

6. It will bring the science and methods of the national signal service within the reach of the principal high schools of the Istate, offering teachers and pupils alike opportunities to study

REMOVAL!

a wide range of the application of science to foster and protect agricultural industry.

7. For about \$13.00 the instruments for temperature and rainfall can be secured. To take the observations requires but little time daily, and the exercise is especially agreeable to those that are interested in natural science. Any person so disposed will probably not find it difficult to raise the necessary means to buy all instruments wanted for a complete station at a county seat of each county, for various interests are to be served, and, in all

tering, Thermometer minimum, registering,

flow, Measuring stick,

In Annual Convention at Greencastle, Ind. Sept. 3d and 4th, 1884.

THE PUTNAM COUNTY S. S. UNION

Through the courtesy of the city press this convention was widely heralded, the programmes were very generally distributed, the topics to be discussed

Correspondence of the Spencer Republican. On the northeast side of the Lower Falls, just above the level of the river, a subteranean stream of water flowing from the great cliff of rocks. The hole from which it flows is nearly illed with

water, wet or dry. It is said that it was the channel by which the fish from lower Eel river made their exit between the falls. We find all species of dsh between the falls that we find below, but no bass, channel cat, eel, croplow, but no bass, channel cat, eel, croppy, goggle-eye or Euffalo can be found
above the upper falls. This has caused
some investigation of the under passage.
But just now I will say that fish would
have no more falls outside or over the
falls, they under The water from falls, than under. The water from above that helps to supply the subteranean stream passes down through a crevice in the rocks that make the abys. Alva Shaffer, of Brazil, first entered these caves August 6, 1888, and last week he returned for further exploration. He found entrance No.

FRIDAY,

running due north, which he followed

SEPTEMBER 19th.

By the crowned monarch , of Momus, The DALYS!

And a complete and specially selected company of supporting artists in

VACATION. -OR-

Harvard vs Yale

The Great College Absurdity.

A volcanic eruption of hilarity in three craters and one continual rear. Acknowledged by Pou-lie, Press and the Profession to be the funniest play ever preduced, carrying all their own spec-ial scenery, wonderful mechanical effects and properties. Never before seen outside of New York and Boston properties. Neve York and Boston.

OUR RECORD.

TO--

ALEX. DUVALL, JR

-FOR-

ARNS, FLANNELS

Blankets, Jeans, Etc.

\$13.00 Good Stock! Low Prices! Cash or Produc

ALEX. DUVALL, Jr.,

school in their respective townships.

The committee on time, place and programme for the next annual convention consists of the county officers of the Union and the presidents at large.

G. W. BAINUM, Prest.

FLORA T. LAUGHLIN, Sec'y.

The Cave at Cataract, on Eel Biver.

The Cave at Cataract, on Eel Biver.

The committee on time, place and aided the explorers to support themselves on the walls. When they would climb up 25 or 30 feet they could see, in some of the largest rooms, 25 or thirty feet higher. They found some very rare specimens of gypsum. They also found in one of these tall rooms a current of air which denoted that there must be some ventilation overhead. must be some ventilation overhead. The lamp would burn straight ap as if in a rooom Still further east they came to some drift, as if some overflow of wa'er had carried it there in time. wa'er had carried it there in time. They did not go to the end of this passage. It is also well supplied with good, wholesome crystal aqua. No. 3 was not so successfully explored. Its walls were wet and slimy, and somewhat disagreeable to travel in. It had more the appearance of being a crevice in the rock that had once been filled with earth, and water, which had found its

other two.

The drift of the silent vote, about which we hear so much, has not been from the Republican candidate to the Democratic. The movement is alto-gether away from Cleveland and toward Blaine. It is a very striking fact.

earth and water, which had found its

way to these caves formed a pemanent leak into the river which flows on for-

Mr. Cleveland was nominated not be-cause the Democra's wanted him, but because the bolting Republicans wanted him; and their promise outweighed the certainty that his nomination would disrupt the Democracy. That disrup-tion has come, and now the only ques-tion is whether the votes of the Republican recruits will equal those of the Democratic bolters.

We hold that Grover Cleveland is not fitted to be President, and that he has done nothing to merit such promotion. It is better for the Democracy to be defeated once more than to elect a man who is incapable of conducting his own

It must go hard with a man who wore the blue and followed the flag in the war for the Union, to vote for Henselmann and the Union, to vote for Henselmann and the Union, to vote for Henselmann and the Union of Appetion of Appetion of Appetion of the two men Davis is the better.

The Oyster season is now open, and Simons is receiving fresh supplies every day at his basement room under

A NASAL INJECTOR free weach bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Reme Price 50 cents. For sale by Allen. 36

CHILDREN, ask to see "The Crow Book Straps at Langdon's Book Store

Ladies Wanted for MADA WOOD'S CO SETS and Corded Corset Wasts. A goo agent can earn clear of all expense from fifty to one hundred dollars pe month. Send for circulars and pric list to B. Wood, 64 South Salina St Syracuse, N. Y.

FOR DYSPEPSIA and Liver com plaint, you have printed guarantee of every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. never fails to cure. For sale by Alle

ever. The water which comes through this channel is not so cold as in the at J. E. Allen & Co's 15th

SHILOG'S CURE will immedi; 1 relieve Croup, Whooping cough Bronchitis. For sale by Allen.

CHAY FEVER. For twenty years I was a suffeid, from catarrh of the head and throat ral

a very aggravated form, and during the summer months with Hay Fever. procured a bottle of Ely's Cream Band and after a few applications receised decided benefit—was cured before the complaint. Charlotte Parker Wayarly N. Y.

Waverly, N. Y.

One and one-half bottles of Food Cream Balm entirely cured me of Hay.

Fever of ten years standing. Have had no trace of it for two years. Albert A

Perry, Smithboro, N. Y.
Since boyhood I have been troubled with Catarrh and Hay Fever, and hav party with disinterestedness and judgment, let alone reforming the Government.

Lit must go hard with a man who were Brunswick, N. J. Price 50 cents. 37 3.

ARE YOU MADE miserable by Ind

digestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Los of Appetite, Yellow Skin? Shiloh Vitalizer is a positive cure. For sale WHY WILL YOU cough when Shi loh's Cure will give immediate relief Price 10 cts. 50 cts. and \$1. For sal

THE REV, GEO. H. THAYER, & Bourbon, Ind., says; "Both myself an wife owe our lives to SHILOH'S CON

SUMPTION CURE." For sale

For President, JAMES G. BLAINE. of Maine.

For Vice-President. GEN JOHN A. LOGAM. of Illinois

STATE TICKET.

For Governo TILIAM H. CALKINS. of La Porte County. For Lieutenant-Governor. EUGENE BUNDY. of Henry County. For Secretary of State. BOBERT MITCHELL, of Gibson County. For Auditor of State, BRUCE CARR, of Orange County. For Treasurer of State, ROGER R. SHIEL of Marion County

For Attorney General, WILLIAM C. WILSON. of Tippecanoe County. ge Supreme Court, Fifth District. EDWIN P. HAMMOND, of Jasper County.

For Reporter Supreme Court,

WILLAM M. HOGGATT, of Warrick County. ntendent of Public Instru BARNABAS C. HOBBS. of Parke County.

CASSIUS M. CLAY

AND HIS VERY VIVID POLITICAL IMAG INATION.

COME OF THE REMARKABLE THINGS WHICH HE TOLD A TIMES-STAR IN-TERVIEWER

Cincinnati.Times-Star.

Cassius M. Clay, the noted Kentuckan, is in the city to-day. He has started out to make speeches for Blaine and logan from now until the end of the esiden'ial campaign. His recent detion of the Democratic party, after 18 rvic, has caused much comment bye he country. For years Cassius Clay has been one of the noted figures n American history. He was especially

tamous for his devotion to abolition. By many he is regarded as the founder of the Republican party. In 1872 he was one of the original Greely men, and is if necessary." oredited with Greely's nomination. he history of his struggles against very, his personal combate in his nave State, his many escapes from violent leath because of political differences,

make him, in fact, one of the live martyrs of American history. To-day he is 74 it is true, the Democratic party years old, but a hale and vigorous champ- had control of the House ion of liberty and human rights. He is Representatives and did all the misrather heavy set, his hair is white, but his | chief it could, and throughout the whole step is not infirm. He has not held any period it showed that it was capable of high office save that he was United States much harm to the country if it had the stances of loyalty, did not do something, tion, and willow Butler, like Barkis, has Minister to Russia after the war, which power. office is now by a coincidence, filled by his old friend and school mate, Hon. Alphonso Tatt.

"Come, take a chair near me," was the greeting of the veritable old Roman to the Times-Star. "Now tell me what is not near so much by what they promise can you honor a man, who, in that hour new in politics. I have been out so long that I hardly know the exact situation

here."
"But you have become active in this

"I have commenced again. I have not voted since 1800, but this year I shall vote for Blaine and Logan." "For the best of reasons, no doubt?"

"I have joined the Republicans again this year from principle. I never was a Democratiu the adapted sease of the term. I was a Jeffersonian Democrat a believer in liberty. The Demorrats have always nibbled at free trade. I have acted with them sixteen years, but I was and it is quite natural to ask: What has we and would from rebel shots. My soldier this party done to entitle it to the confithe tariff is one of the great issues be-tween the two parties. But I propose to make my campaign speeches on another issue—against the Solid South."

"Why, it is generally supposed that South and North are becoming

"Not at all. The breach is widening that the attitude of the South is fully as bad as in 1861. Prior to 1880 I had been agitating the amendment of Kentucky Constitution so as to take out this obnoxious clause which still stands:"The right of property is before and higher than ircumstantial sanction, and the right of the owner of a slave to such slave and its increase is the same and as inviolable as 18

the riffht of the owner of any property This is in the present Conwhatever." etitution of Kentucky, The most infamous law in existence. When I attempted ous law in existence. When I attempted to discuss this in Kentucky, Watterson, States were restored to their places of the Courier Journal, closed his colinithe Union, and now there are fifty-six make his paper unpopular. Now that shows that the Democrate of Kentucky men. do not want to wipe out that infamous clause. My conclusion is that they want to get control of the National Governnt, gain control of the Supreme Court by including the number of Judges who will declare the anti slavery amendments unconstitutional, null and voi 3."

"Does that mean to establish slavery

the siaves must be paid for. The North- three per cent bonds in advance of my honest behalf that this idea is up-permost in the minds of the people South. Orators pever agreate the subject. Wat-Wat- is no Orators never agitate the subje



BARNUM, (NOT P. T'S) WHITE (WASHED) ELEPHANT.

Barnum.-Ladies and gentleman, this is the sacred white elephant of shistory. There exists some doubt as to genuineness, which I can assure you is a mistake, as I caught him myself in the wilds of the jungle.

You will perceive some irregular pink spots on his body, which have the appearance of letters, and some folks say are letters and words which white wash won't cover. This is also a mistake, as it is merely a discoloration in the skir, and natural Cleveland is not a proper man for the

The band will begin to play and the elephant will now walk round, while Benny to the position of President of the Unitthe clown, will amuse you with a comic song, after which Mademoiselle St. John ed States. His record during the time will do the great equestrian bareback act, called "Probibition."

Besides, the spirit of opposition to the North is increasing. Violence is used in Kentucky, Miseissippi and Virginia to control elections. In Missisippi the Democrats avo v that it is their intention to kill the niegers if they do not vote the Democratic ticket. If they kill men to get in power, they will kill men to keep in power. Suppose they elect a Democratic Congressman and President. Sure of the Solid South they will make the North solid by force. If necessary, or by patrovage and spoils. Then what? The Congress must obey and pay for the slaves. No doubt it would cause another revolution, but the advantage would be on their side this time. Therefore, I think this the most important election for years, fally as important if not more than in 1860. It is now and forever with We will have to fight it over again some day unless the North can wear the Southout. The old spirit of succession

is stronger than ever. "From your remark, the South must be a dangerous place to live in.

that if put in power must get in by the votes of the States that in 1860 under took to leave the Union? Would that be safe? Would it be wise? Are the people ready for an experiment of such issue. I only wish I had thirty years more of youth and vivor to fight the 'Bourbon Nihilists,' as I term the Democrats of the South. For they are Nihilists and I think Nihilists of Russia borrowed their doctrines from our Southerners. I will every day in the control of the South. To they are Nihilists and I think Nihilists of Russia borrowed their doctrines from our Southerners. I will every day in the control of the South.

Burning Questions. Commercial Gazette, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Republican party has been in power in the National government about twenty-three years. Part of the time of

But both parties have made a record in rule applied to party organizations.

a century? Buchanan borrowed, with great difficulty, at equal to twelve per cent. per annum. Traitors had scattered the army and pavy, for the express purpose of making it easy for rebels to destroy the Union. When Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated, there was no money in the Treasury; there was neither army nor navy; he had nothing to build upon but the patriotism of the loval people of the North, and even this the Democratic party, as an organization, sought to destroy. In spite of the Democratic organization, the rebel lion was suppressed; the Union was saved; slavery was abolished, and the amns against me. He was afraid it would million people under one Government,

The credit of the Government is second to that of no other nation, and this, too, in spite of the Democratic party. There was not a step in the direction of the estellishment of credit that was not opt by the Democratic party-not one.

ow, behold the paper money of the

all of which is issued under the "No. The spirit of the South is that the Secretary of the Treasury paying ern people paid the cost of the war, pen-sione, etc., and now if the Democrats get found it difficult to borrow at twelve per into power they will have to pay for cent per annum; now a Republican Pres-7,000,000 flaves. How much? Figure it ident is able to pay off three per cent. up at \$300 a clave—\$2,100,000,000. It is bonds in advance, and has paid off one cord of s

terson will not mention it in his paper. the Democratic party from 1860 to the

Yet this is the party that asks the country to turn the Republican party out, and it asks this upon promises merely, and in the face of a reord that should destroy any party.

And where does its c'nief strength lie? In 1860 it put the country in readiness to be destroyed. Now it comes up with 153 votes from the solid South-at least it claims the South-and but for the votes it will certainly have from that sec. tion there would be nothing of the party but a mer shell. It would fall to pieces. When the South rebelled it had the Democratic organization of the North to build upon. Now the latter, in the effort to gain control of the Government, has the Solid South to build upon, and a very broad foundation it is, there being 153 votes, which is only 48 short of a majorit of the Electoral College.

Instead, therefore, of making this election a question of men, it should be mainly a question of parties. Are the people of the North ready to put a party in

success in Maine, at Indianapolis, recently, paid bis respects to Mr. Hendricks, the Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency, in the following terse language:

"We want a man for Vice-President that was a loyal man. [Great cheering.] I don't care who says bloody shirt to me, but I do say that I will never consent to onor any man, who, living in a loyal State, and surrounded by all the circumyears, for his country. [Cheers.] No Das those twenty-three years, and this is be- man in scanning the public record of fore the people and ought to be studied. Thomas A. Hendricks, can point to a especially by the young men as they public utterance of his to help the war to reach the voting age. Men are judged a success. Fellow-soldiers, I ask you, as by what they perform, and this is the of deep distress-when the hearts of women were wrung with anguish, and when If we find a man who has been wrong brave men went forth to fight for their all his life; who, when not in position to country—I ask you, can you honor a man wrong if the opportunity had been pre- who did not approve one of the measures sented, no sensible person would place that helped to make the war successful? much dependence upon the promises For my part, I prefer John A. Logan-a he might make. Finding a party that man who left Congress to become a solhad control of the Government for near dier-a man who left his party when his a quarter of a century; that lost it and party left his country-a man that went for near a quarter of a century has to the front and fought bravely-I presought to regain it, it is natural enough, fer him to Thomas A. Hendricks. I preand it is quite natural to ask: What has fer a man who carries in his body three dence of the country? It is sufficient for in vain through my mouth? I venture the present to inquire: What has it to say that it John A. Logan were here done or tried to do in the last quarter of speaking to you to-night, he would vever century?
When it stepped out of power the Gov. say, in a whining voice, "I beg you for your votes." [Great cheering] He is a ernment it had so ong mismanaged was candida'e for the vice-presidency, the without money, and in very poor credit. second office in the gift of the people, and he appreciates the dignity of the position. When he speaks to his fellow-men, he don't batton-hole them like he was a candida e for coroner. So far as I know it is the first time in the history of American politics that a candidate for such distinguished office acted like this in trying to get votes. [A voice "He needs them | Some of these independents say that they can not vote for Blaine because he is not a good man, and all of these have been asked: "How good are you?" And the question is sometimes very em. barrassing. I tell you what is moving these men; they are free-traders. Democrats tell issue. there are no issues. What has become of them? These used to be plentiful-bloody, dramtia, intense issues and they have been settled our way

> Mr. Hendricks says he wants a change and he is going about like a man begwould want a change also-in the candidate for Vice-president on his ticket. I haven't forgotten, and I guess he hasn't either, how, at the Cincinnati convention, four years ago, when Mr. Hendricks could not get a single vote ontside of his owy delegation, and Mr. McDonald was

you this is no time to retire and disgrace

state safely through many dangers, and

put in his place mutiquers, whom we had to put under the hatchways.

[Cheers.]

the brave pilot who steered the ship of

States who can make me a candidate and that is Thomas A. Hendricks." Bu Mr. Hendricks did not say he would. I remember that when Mr. Herdricks went to Chicago to put Mr. McDonald in nomination he might virtually have said "Isn't there some man who will make me candidate." And when he couldn't find that man or rather enough of him he said: "Won't some man please make me a candidate for Vice president?" [Laughter]. He says he didn't want the office and now he is asking votes for it. That is not the kind of a man we want. I have nothing to beg for myself but for the sake of the old record, for the sake of the old flag, for the sake of those brave boys that we put to everlasting parrow beds in the South, beg of you to give the vote of Indiana the men And I don't who stood by the country. want you to forget the Stat 1 (keteither. From William H. Calkins down to Barnabas C. Hobbs, they are true men, who stood by the old flag, and most of them for aht for it. Remember that any one wlo votes any but a straight Rapuble a ticket, votes for Democratic success, above all, we do not want and

MILWAUKEEWORKIN MEN

THEIR REASONS FOR NOT SUPPORTING CLEVELAND.

Resolutions in Milwaukee Sentinel.

Now, as to the reason why Grover laboring men of this country to elevate in which he has been Governor of the State of New York has shown him to be the friend of monopolies and corporations, and the enemy of the common people and the laboring men.

Because he vetoed the bill to reduce the number of hours of work for a large class of laborers in the city of New York from seventeen hours to twelve, known

as the street car drivers' bill. Because, as Governor of New York, he vetoed a bil called the mechanics' lien law, to prevent swindlers from robbing workmen out of their earnings, and giving them alien upon all buildings upon which they were working, until their wages were paid.

Because he vetced a bill to enable workingmen, their wives and children, to ride upon the elevated railroads of New York sity for 5 cents fare, a bill demanded by the teeming millions of the city of New York.

Because be vetoed the bill to prohibit the employment of children under thirteen years of age in any factory in the State of New York.

There are many other reasons which might be given why the laboring men of this country should see to it that this man should not be elected President of the United States, but we think we have enumerated a sufficient number.

Wa call upon all merchants, laboring men and their friends to organize and see to it that every vote of this class is cast against Grover Cleveland to resident at the election in November next.

Political Notes.

The Scranton Republican says that Beecher continues in the belief that Maria Halpin is goilty.

Mrs. Lockwood is not the first female candidate for the presidency. Victoria Woodhull was the original in that direcdid not say something, in all those awful been villin' any time for a half century

Every single county in Vermont gave the Republican State ticket a majority; and Caittenden county, in which Burlington is, and which has been falsely claimed by the Democrats, gave over 1.500 majority.

Philadelphia Press: Thomas Hendricks in passing his hat around for votes, should carefully explain his mission when he strikes William H. English. Otherwise Mr. English might mistake the purpose of the affair and fill the hat with trouser buttons.

Letter in New York Sun: There is an eternal fitness in things, and when a man becomes a sheriff, with all attendant responsibilities and misfortunes, he can not, however deserving he otherwise may be, obliterate the bar sinister which follows the occupation of a Calcraft.

The Ohio wool-growers have well defined ideas of the best way to promote their interests. At a meeting of their State association, recently, after addresses by Senator Sherman, Congressman Converse, and others, they provided for e committee to ascertain "whether or not each candidate for Congress in the State is in favor of and will labor to have the tariff of 1867 restored, or its equivalent."

"A parochial statesman" was the very apt term by which the New York Times designated Gov. Cleveland last October. A few months before the Times declared that "the Governor's statements cannot be fitly characterizen by any other term than audacious, unless we should What venture to call them false," and added that people "will also give up their faith in the honest intentions of Gov. Cleveevery time. Gentlemen, I want to say to

Rochester Post Express: Grover Cleveland "telling the truth" about his vices and elected to high office in spite of them would do more to sap the morals and undermine the faith of young men than anything that has happened during a ging for very small change. I should century past. It was courageous to tell think that that Joseph E. McDonald the truth; it would be more courageous century past. It was courageous to tell to take the consequences, and withdraw from a position which the truth shows him unworthy to fill.

Boston Journal: When so much is said about corruption under the government it is simply that of vague, and general two-thirds have been utilized.

said, "There is only one man in the United | charges, and a comparison of the amount | REPUBLICAN HONESTY PROVEN. of funds handled by government officers and the small amount of losses or defalcations, with the transactions of corporations, mercantile firms or in ordinary business matters, it may be safely challenged. will prove to be to the advantage of the government officers. How much better Democratic administration, the judgement of any good citizen will not long hesitate in deciding.

> Mr. Hendricks was elected Governor Indiana in 1872 as a temperance man, by temperance votes. He repaid the favor by approving the Baxter law. He is row mounted on a whisky barrel, with hat in hand, asking for the votes of bummers and drunkards, who care more for a glass | the fact that the appropriations of beer, or a drink of whisky, than they do for the great issues involved in a national campaign. Mr. Hendricks, in his Toledo speech, makes an inspiring specd that, tacle as a candidate for the second highest office within the gift of a Nation of fifty million of people.- Journal

Merely a Suggestion. [Washington Hatchet]



Say, governor, since you've never visited Washington, why not being Mariar and the gton, why not bring Mariar and the baby and come down next March to see Blaine inagurated.

CLEVELAND'S VIEWS.

Boldly Expressing Himself at Last on the Tariff Question.

[New York Tribune.] Interviewer-Governor, would you have

any objections to stating for publication your views on the tariff? Mr. Cleveland-None at all. I am free to

say that the office of president is essentially executive in its nature.

Interviewer—I am to understand, then,

that you are cordially in favor of protecting American industry!

Mr. Cleveland-In order to make my meaning perfectly clear, it is proper that I should explain that the office of president, being essentially executive, is neither legis-

lative nor judicial.

Interviewer—Ah, I see! I misunderstood you. You desire to be reported as a thor-

ough-going free trader. Am I correct!

Cleveland Wall it's test.

of president being essentially execute office ont it to you as a man of sense that it cannot properly can to itself the caretains that go with the legislature or the bench. Do

you follow me? Interviewer—You are lucidity itself.
Your words admit of but one construction. You desire me, as a faithful scribe, to record

you as an earnest horizontal reductionist, first, last and for all the time. Shall I make such a record?

The Governor-To exclude the possibility of my being represented, and in order that there may be no doubt of my entire frankness in this matter, let me recapitulate. First, the office of president is essentially executive; second, the office of lawmaker is sentially judicial. Now I am running for the presidency. The presidency being the office of the president it follows that I am running for an essentially executive office.

Interviewer-Thank you very much for your masterly exposition. You mean to tell me in so many words, do you not, that you think that the Democrats who were responsible for reopening the tariff question in the last house ought to be taken out and shot? Surely I've got it right this time? The Governor-I fully appreciate your in-

tention to do me perfect justice; it does you credit and I will cheerfully assist you to the best of my ability. I have reason to believe that a fiendish attempt is being made to convince the people that I have characterized the office of president as not being essentially executive. It's a campaign lie of the most revolting sort, and if Manning agrees I'll denounce it as such over my own signature. I have always contended ever since I was a boy that the office of president was essentially executive. Am I running for congress just now? Or for chief justice of the United States? Most certainly not, for the good and sufficient reason that neither the office of congressman nor that of judge is executive. I certainly cannot run for an office that is not executive when the office I'm running for is an executive office. __Interviewer—You have placed me under great obligations. You have enabled me to read your mind, so far as the tariff is concerned, with absolute accuracy. You decline to commit yourself in regard to its general features, but are free to avow that you were sternly opposed to reducing the tariff on wool. That covers the ground, does it not?

The Governor-Speaking of American industries in the aggregate, but more particularly of the wool interest, I have not the slightest hesitation in asserting that I believe I stand for the truest statesmanship, and therefore the most fervent patriotism in expressing the conviction that the office of president is essentially executive. And right here let me say that yesterday I received the following dlspatch from my private secretary. [Pulls out telegram and reads.]

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANI, Aug. 22, 1884.

To Grover Cleveland, in the woods: It is being reported here that you have stated that the office of president was not essentially executive. What shall I do?

LAMONT. IN THE WOODS, Aug. 22, 1884. To D. Lamont, Executive Chamber, Albany Tell the truth. I never said so. G. CLEVELAND.

Let me add, Mr. Interviewer, while on this point, that I-Note. - The governor was still engaged in defining his position on the tariff when we went to press.

The Michigan Agricultural College farm contains 676 acres, of which about

Ry Figures That are Stubborn Facts. Washington dispatch in Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.]

The Republican national committee has obtained from the treasury department a financial statement of great importance. It is a revision and an extension of the reply to the senate resolution of February 9, 1876, so tate of things there can be under a as to extend the comparison of the ratio of losses in the collection and disbursement of revenue to June 30, 1883. This statement shows the receipts and disbursements of the government from its organization until June of last year with the amount of loss and ratio of such losses per thousand, and it is arranged, as nearly as practicable, in periods of administration, and also into the two periods of prior and subsequent to June 30, 1861. In other words, it covers the years of Democratic and Republican administration. The treasury department, in view of cellaneous printing was refused by the Democratic house, has not been able to print this information, although there have been very many inquries for it. But it has furnished Secretary McPherson, of the Republican congres sional committee, with the figures, and he has printed them at the cost of the commit-The statement will cortainly set at rest the cry of the Democrats, "Turn the rascals out." It shows, in a manner that cannot be controverted, the fact that the ratio of losses under Democratic administration is very much greater than under Republican administration. The tables that will soon be published will silence those caviliers whose political occupation consists in the echo of this worn-out cry. A few illustrations of the conclusions of these tables will show some remarkable results. In the service, for instance, the loss per thousand dollars prior to June 30, 1861, was \$2.10. From July 1, 1861, to June 30, 1863, the loss per thousand dollars was only ten cents. From all other sources, save the post-office, the loss during the period prior to 1864, per thousand dollars, was \$2.09. For the period between June 30, 1851, to June 30, 1883, the loss was twenty-seven cents.

In the post-office service for the first period

the loss was \$4.26 per thousand dollars, while in the latter period it was only \$1 per

Under the head of disbursements the total loss from disbusements of all classes per thousand dollars prior to June 30, 1861, \$5.21. The total loss between July 1, 1861, and June 30, 1883, was only thirty-nine cents. The total disbursements and receipts and the various sources of income are given, so that this comparison can be verified by any one who is disposed to refer to the annual reports and to make the calculation in percentages. The administration of President Arthur makes the best showing of all. being remarkable in every respect, both as to receipts and disbursements.

The Political Eclipse. [The Judge.]



The Demorcatic party witnessesthe political eclipse from Prof. Dana's observatory.

Gen. Logan at Madison, Wis.

Everything writes its own history and marks out distinctly a path of its own. So it was with the Democratic party; its course was indelibly impressed upon the history of the country in a manner that no one should envy. The Democratic party represented English interests as against American interests; its movements were built upon Free trade, State banks, a rotten and depreciated currency, state rights and slavery. The Democrats of the south wrote their principles in blood. The Democrats of the north united with the south after the rebellion had been crushed and formed the same party as before, upholding the same platform and supporting the same candidates for office. The Democrats had opposed every advance measure for the last twenty-five years. Their monuments were raised over false creeds, failures in statesmanship, the putrid carcase of secession and the dry bones of state sovereignty. Their platform would have to be referred to the supreme court for a defined construction. The letters of acceptance of the candidates on the Democratic ticket gave no clue to their views on the living issues of

Gen. Logan dwelt upon Mr. Hendricks' record, saying that Mr. Hendricks, with two other senators, voted, during the days of reconstruction, for an amendment requiring a property qualification in the rebel states. This, Gen. Logan declared, was intended to prevent the freedmen from voting. Gen. Logan discussed the tariff, taking local industries and interests to demonstrate the national prosperity acquired through the protective tariff. He also defended the right to protect voters at the ballot box.

Col. John Warren Talks.

No more outspoken enemy to Cleveland is to be found in Massachusetts than Col. John Warren, one of the few surviving officers of Gen. Meagher's famous Irish brigade. He was also, says the Boston Journal, "a memwas also, says the Boston Journal, ber of the Erin's Hope expedition in 1867. organized the old Fenian brotherhood in New England, and for his devotion to the Irish cause suffered the horrors of penal servitude three years." This daring and in-telligent Hibernian has replied to Chairman Collins's plea for Cleveland with an elaborate and forcible attack upon the governor's record. But he also quotes Gen. Washington to prove that Ireland has hitherto proved a barrier to British aggression upon the United States, and adds: American citizens are true to ourselves and to the cause of suffering humanity, we will unite to meet that common enemy and rout her insidious commanders, Generals Free Trade, Cobden, Monopoly, Corporation, Cleveland and Collins."

Hendricks, the Free Trader.

[New York Tribune.] Mr. Hendricks certainly has more courage than Gov. Cleveland. He is not afraid to tackle the tariff question. This was the topic with which he introduced his speech at Indianapolis Saturday night, formally opening the Democratic campaign in Indina; and he advocated Mr. Waterson's pet dea with fervor and directness. The Dem ocrats out west seem to have discovered at last what is the real issue of this contest.

Indianapolis Times: The Democrats in Indiana have hitherto been inclined to deny their free trade tendencies, and to claim they were in favor only of a reduction of the tariff. They have at last thrown off the mask, and are now over for free trade.

THE NEWS.

A Complete Report of the News and Incident of the Week.

CHOLERA.

Another death suspected to have been esused by cholera occurred in Rome.

The situation at Naples, continues of a most distrossing character. The dreadful epidemic increases hourly its ravages. A feeling of deepest gloom prevades the city. The misery and suffering among the poor are simply appailing. King Humbert was Wednesday prevented from visiting the poorer quarer of the city.

At Rome Thursday the government of the provinces have been ordered to corden the districts infected by cholera and prevent the local officials from forming lazarettos, or imposing quarantine regulations without the authority of the government.

During the twenty-four hours ended at 8 o'clock Friday evening, at Naples, there were 848 fresh cases and 356 deaths by cholers. Total number of deaths to date 3,000. Notwithstanding the official prohibition issued on Wednesday, there were several religious processions Thursday. King Humbert revisited the hospitale, Friday. Several deputies have been at tacked by cholers.

It is officially announced that during the twenty-four hours ending Wednesday night there were 721 new of cholera in city of Naples, and 250 deaths. Sincethe beginning of the cholers outkreak in Naples there has been 1,100 interments in the cholera section of the cemetery. The ceived by the Iroquois club. At about condition is most harrowing, and scenes | the same time a plebeian reception will of misery and wretchedness of the most pitiful character occur on every side. King Hunbert has been most profoundly affected by sufferings he witnessed. He made the first donation to the relief fund. | to answer the interrogatories propounded Orders have been issued for troops to in the Seninel's answer to the complaint leave Maddalena barricks and encamp for libel. The counsel for Mr. Blaine outside. The barracks have been con- resisted the issuance of a rule, but stated verted into a cholera hospital. There was that, voluntarily, the questions would be a riot Wednesday morning among the sellers of mineral waters, because their traffic was restricted. The epidemic continues to make great ravages. There is a complete breaking down on the part of the authorities in relation to help for cholera tional Republican committee, of which victims. Owing to the want of medical the following is an extract: "460 towns comforts and stretchers the sick are left abandoned in the streets, and no meas- 642; Rednan, 48,452; scattering, 3,659; ures are or can be taken to remove the King Humbert and Duke Aosta arrived

at Rome, Sunday, from Naples, and proceeded to Monsea. They received an ovation, the crowd encircling them with storms of cheering, not with tanding the fact that Minister Deprez telegraphed from Naples that the King would prefer a quiet reception. The King, in taking farewell of the Mayor of Naples, said he departed satisfied that the cholera was decreasing. A priest of the White Cross Committee. of Naples, has received offers of persona! aid from all parts of Europe, but he intimates he has more funds than is needed. From midnight Friday till Sunday afternoon there were 1,299 cholera cases and 687 deaths at Naples. Since the beginning of the outbreak there have been 3,207 deaths. Sunday's bulletins show that in the last twenty-four hours, at Bergamo, there were 28 fresh cases and 12 deaths; at Cuserts, 8 cases and 2 deaths; at Cuneo, 19 cases and 5 deaths; at Genos, 43 cases and 32 deaths, including at LaSpezia, 28 cases and 16 deaths. At various other points in the country there have been from one to three deaths.

Dispatches of Wednesda, show that the cholora is rapidly abating in. Naples and the gloom is diminishing.

THE MAINE RLECTION. The Kennebec Journal, Monday, pub-

lished the vote of the State, nearly complete, from official returns. The vote of this year is compared with the vote for Governor in 1880. Following is a sum-

Robie	77,779
Redman	58,070
H. B. Eaton	3,147
W. F. Eaton	188
Eustis	1,157
Scattering	95
Total vote for Governor	140.498
Robie's majority over Redman	

Against a Democratic majority in 1880 of 169 for Plaisted over Davis. The total vote is the largest ever cast for Governor at any election, except one. The Republican gain since 1880, by the official vote, is 19.8"8, with eighteen small towns and plantations to hear from, the returns from which will not materially change

the result. Four Republican members of Congress are elected, by majorities ranging from 1,000 to 6,000. The Legisture stands: Senate, wholly Republican; House, 116 Republicans, 14 Democrats, with one district to hear from.

The votes cast for the prohibitory amendment to the Constitution number 64,607, against 20,224. The amendment is adopted by a majori'y of 44,283.

GENERAL.

Silver do'lars coined last week, \$301,-

President Arthur, Secretaries Freylinghuysen, Teller, and Chandler, and have \$2,000 per month and Mr. Patter-Pestmaster-General attended the funeral of Judge Folger Tuesday.

The ninety-two stern-wheel Mexican steamer Don Herminos, from Philadelphia to Mexico, was sunk off Frying-pan shoals, near Smithville, N. C., Saturday night. The captain, two engineers, one PULITICAL.

Hon, John E. Neff, ex-Secretary of State, died at Winchester, Monday. The Democrats, Greenbackers, and

anti-monopolist of Nebraska will fuse. Gen. Logan speke toa large audience at Grand Rapids, Mich., Monday eve-

Blaine and Loran are announced to visit the Cinciniati exposition on the

It is given out from New York that Mr. Blaine contemplates a trip so far west as

Gen. Batler poke to 15,000 or 20,000 people in Union Square, New York, Mon-

Governor Chveland attended the State

Secretary Folger at Geneva Tuesday. The democrats of New Hampshire and Massachusetts were in convention Wednesday to nominate State tickets.

Hon. Carl Schurz addressed a large suwhich he arraigned Mr. Blaine, and gave sions. Trouble is expected. his reasons for opposing the Republican

Tammany Hall held a meeting Friday night, and is ned a long address to the Democracy of the country, defining their Hendricks. Gen. Grady announced his intention of supporting Butler.

Ben Butle was waited upon at Des-Moines by adelegation of woman suffragists, to whom he said he had no doubt of woman's right to citizenship under the constitution

Governor Cleveland will visit Chicag o the latter pirt of this month, and be rebe given Governor Hendricks by the Cook county Democratic club.

Argumen was heard in the United States Court, Saturday, upon the question of issuing a rule requiring Mr. Blaine answered, and that soon. The court declined to isue the rule asked.

Chairmin Wing, of the Republican State committee, has sent a telegram to Hon. B. F. Jones, chairman of the naand plantitions in Maine give Robie 78,-Republican majority, 16,592; plurality,

Genera B. F. Butler arrivel at New York from the West, Sunday night. He was sereraded at the Fifth Avenue Hotel by a committee of the county organization of the People's party. He made a short aldress from the balcony of the hotel, in which he said: "I have just returned from the farmers at their toil, and they send greeting to their fellow-laborers in the East. They will be glad to hear the reverberations of your cheers er, and ence more the people shall govout by tavel, and excused himself from making a longer speech.

THE EAST.

Warner, president of the Albion, N.Y., bank has embezzled all the funds of the bank, and robbed a large estate of which he was executor. His embezzlement will amount o millions. He has decamped

The special officers in the employ of the coal operators near Pittsburg renewed hostilities, Friday, by arresting one of the strikers, and there is great excitement in the camps in consequence. President Costello says the operators are now on dangerous ground, that the miners have submitted long enough, and that if they are persecuted further there will be an uprising.

THE WEST.

Jersey cattle will be excluded from the Illinois State fair this year.

Fire destroyed thirty business houses at Pierre, Dakota, Friday night. Loss, \$100,000.

The fight of the saloon men and the temperance people over the prohibitory

law in Keokuk, Iowa, is growing hot. An important gold discovery has been made in the Little Rocky mountains, 100

miles northeast of Benton, Montana. The Colorado Republicans completed their ticket Saturday morning, and resolved that the duty on wood be restored their residence, north of English, Crawand that the Scuthern Ute Indians be ford county. removed from the state.

The Detroit Journal fight has got into has been cited to appear for contempt in and one, a boy, being kicked by a horse. interfering with Hubbard, who claims a majority of the stock.

Sergeants Brainard and Long and pedition, who were exhibiting themselves | died out. as curiosities in a dime museum at

to report to Portsmouth, N. H., for duty. of the Chicago Times have come to au amiable understanding. Mrs. Story is to son's management is to be investigated tion, has been fined \$100 in the United

by Lyman Trumbull au + E. G. Asay. At Wellington, Kan , Frank Jones, the lars through the United States Mail. desperado who shot Wm. Gaines, and

used by the workmen at the new court | There is a ramor to the effect that building.

Captain Healy, commanding the revelive management of the Rapublic camnue steamer Corwin, has made a report paign in this State after the Ohio elecregarding the cruise of that vessel in tion. He is now in Ohio, assisting in the Alaskan waters. He speaks of his efforts | fight in thate State. to prevent the smuggling of liquor and breech-loading arms to the natives at has closed its works for an indefinite Point Hope, in exchange for whalebone, period, throwing about 100 men out of and suggests that the collector of customs at San Francisco be instructed to this step is that the market is overstocklimit the allowances on those articles to ed with spokes, snaths, cradles, etc. each whaler.

The international surveying party has passed through successfully, all the located the boundary between Mexico branches taught at the school provided and the United States 600 yards north o for colored children, has entered the the old line. This throws a considerable Sheibyville high school. This raised the portion of Nogales, Arizona, on Mexican | ire of some moss-backs, who are demandfair at Elmira Monday and the funeral of soil. Mexican laws prohibit foreigners holding real estate within twenty leagues of the boundary. The Americans de-Wisconsin and the prohibitionists of clare a determination to hold on to their property by force of arms if necessary. in number, struck Tuesday. They de-General Topete will enforce the demands of his government and compel the Ameridience at Indanapolis, Moncay night, in can occupants to relinquish their posses ful whether their demand will be granted

THE SOUTH.

Andrew Musselman, deputy sheriff of Louisville, Ky., has resigned. He had 40, the amount of this indebtedness to charge of the collection of fines in the position. They endorse Cleveland and criminal court, and is said to be \$5,000 he was receiver, in accordance with the short. The money was lost in gamb

> Samuel, a twelve-year-old son of John Morgold, of Moorefield, W. Va., died to all appearances, on Friday, and the coffin was procured. Wednesday, while he was being lifted into it, he sat up and opened his eyes, much to the alarm of George went into Field's watermelon those around. He says he knew all that went on, but could not move.

FORE

Ingersoll could not fa hall in Vic toris, B. C., with the const. of the authorities, in which to deliver his lecture, but finally talked to an immense crowd brick wall. The parties are Indianapolis will sue the corporation for heavy dam- to that city.

Because two gentlemen, soldiers in the Landwehr class of the German army, servant placed their infant child in a when ordered to report for duty at the room and went out. When the parents autumn maneuvers refused to go in a cattle car, the only means of transporta- been almost devoured by rats. One fintion offered, they have been tried by court | ger had been eaten off, and the flesh marshal and sentenced to eight years' hard labor in the prison at Greiz.

During the accident to the Czar's car- blood. riage, at Warsaw, the other evening, the people recognized the Czar, and shouted, "Long live the King of Poland." The cabmen who rescured the carriage were arrested, but the Czar subsequently ordered them released, and presented them. with fifty roubles.

The three Emperors, Emperor William, the Czar, and Emperor Francis Joseph, of Germany, Russia and Austria, held a conference at Skiernievic, Tuesday. The only persons visible from the railway train which bore the Emperor from Warsaw to Skiernievic were soldiers. Nobody was allowed on the platforms at and shouts to night. God helping us, we the stations, and railway officials were the third; W. H. Hart, of the nirth, and ern as in the days of the old Democratic ing Skiernievic, and nobody is allowed to places on the Republican State central the Emperors of Germany and Austria are honorary colonels. After the inspection, the Emperors marched at the head of their respective regiments and formally saluted each other. The Czarina viewed the scene from the balcony of the palace. The Emperors' staffs and suites attended a gala performance at the theatre in the evening. It is believed that the triple alliance was concluded.

INDIANA ITEMS.

Politics are hotter in Shelbyville than any other place in the State.

The Mont gomery County Fair opened Tuesday with a larger list of entries than ever before.

The DePanw glass works at New Albany are not running the furnaces, owing to the inability to secure glass-blowers. The Greensburg public schools, which opened last week, closed Tuesday for the week on account of the excessive heat

prevailing. John T. Briggs, cashier of the Louisville and Nashville railroad at Evansville Ragan, director of the proposed DePauw has left the county, \$3,000 short in his accounts.

Miss Mattie Sloan accidently shot and killed her mother, last Friday night, at

Three people were accidently killed at Logansport Sunday within twelve hours. the courts, and Brozee, who is in control, Two, at different times by the railroads,

The Jeffersonville levee hangs fire. The government has appropriated the money to do the work, but the interest of the Private Connell, of the Greely relief ex- city in the improvement appears to have

Immense crowds attended the memorial Cleveland, O., were peremptorily ordered services of the Tabernacle in Salt Lake, in honor of the Mormon missionaries The parties struggling for the control killed in Tennessee. They were exalted as martyrs.

Councilman F. C. Baltz, of Fort Wayne agent of the Louisiana Lottery Associa-States Court, for sending lottery circu-

Ohio Falls, near Jeffersonville, is a fired into several houses last Saturday, lively place. Sunday afternoon, a game was quietly lynched between 1 and 2 of base ball was played within a stone's o'clock Monday morning, by fifteen or throw of a Sanday-school, and farther on deck hand, and the cook were lost. The twenty armed men, who took him from a prize fight and also a boxing match remaining four of the crew were saved. jail, and hung him from a gang-plank were witnessed by a large crowd.

A CLEVER GAME. Commissioner Dudley will have the act-

The Seymour manufacturing company

employment. The reason assigned for

Ed. Grissom, a colored boy, having

The coal miners of Rosedale and Mins-

mand an increase from 75 cents to 90 cent

per top, winter prices. It is very doubt-

John C. S. Harrison paid over to the

Marion county clerk the sum of \$95,448.

order of Judge Taylor last week. Mr

and Judge Rand was appointed his suc-

Mrs. Frances Richie, of Vincennes,

has sued William Fields, a well-to-do

farmer, for \$600. Mrs. Richie's son

patch, with a crowd of boys, and Fields

filled him full of shot. Hence the suit.

have been in jail some time on charges

While Mr. and Mrs. Perry Love, of

returned they found that the baby had

gnawed from the face and breast. The

A jail delivery occurred at Danville

own school.

to pay it, and will not.

"It's a slick scheme, Billy, and will work eight times out of ten."

"Do you think so?" "I know it. I tried it on six different

time. You've only got to have the pawnbroker stand in with you' Such was the bit of the conversation

heard while sitting at the table of a summer garden the other night. The two men who did the taking were sitting at an adjoining table with their heads ather close together, but grew so earnest in ing that he be forced to return to his their conversation that inadvertently they spoke louder than they intendhall, Parke county, "nearly four hundred ed, "Come on," said the first speaker table and moved over to the bar, where they stood for some time in the midst of a little knot, drinking and talking. They as the company say they can not afford were both dressed in the height of fashion, and their whole demeanor showed them to be gentlemen of the sporting fraternily. In a short time while the two appeared to be talking rather earnestly the Indiana Banking Company, of which to the other young fellows who were apparently slightly under the influence of liquor. One of the sporting gentlemen Harrison also resigned the receivership, had his watch in his hand, and there was an excited discussion about something. Money was drawn and deposited in the hands of one of the young gentlemen and the four left the garden together. The reporter thinking something in the wind, got up hurriedly and followed them. He saw them disappear around the corner and enter a pawnbroker's shop. Taking up a position on Saturday night. Three prisoners who the other side of the street, he saw the four standing at the counter talking with a li tle fellow, who seemed to be examinof burglary, escaped by sawing out of their cells and working through a heavy ing the watch carefully. He said something, the sporting men smiled, the in the Theatre Royal. It is said that he crooks, and are supposed to have gone young man who had been stakeholder passed over the money, and the four came out into the street and entered a neighboring saloon. Soon the two sport-Lynnport, Pa., were absent from home, a ing men emerged alone and hurried off down the street. The reporter crossed,

> "I believe it was a put up job," said "How do you say it occurred?" asked

young men talking to the barkeeper.

child had almost died from the loss of Early Sunday morning a party of Colunbia City roughs stoned a house of illfame, and also fired a volley of shots from their revolvers. The mistress of the den fired in return. William Grand, aged twenty two, received a shot in the breast just above the heart. The ball went clear through the body, coming out near the spine. He now lies in a critical condition. William Jores, a town tough, was shot in the left knee, which will

was badly used up. H. S. Bennett, of the first district; M ordered to close the windows of their J. M. Watts, of the tenth, all of whom houses. Polish gens darnes are guard- are postmasters, have resigned their remain there without a permit signed by committee. This step was necessary in General Gourks. The three Emperors order to comply with the civil service law wearing Russian uniforms, Tuesday, in- which prohibits office holders from fill. here, and he to sed the watch on the spected the Russian regiments, of which ing such positions. The vacancies will counter. The little fellow behind it be filled shortly by the chairmen of the county committees of the five districts. who will meet and elect their successors.

> There is a wide variance in the estimate of the Indiana wheat crop for 1884. The Indiana Farmer estimates the yield at 44,000,000 bushels; the state statistician thinks there will be at least 40,000,-000 bushels, while the grain men are sanguine there will not be in excess of 35,000,000 bushels, with the probabilities at 32,000,000 or about 10,000,000 bushels below the statistician's careful estimate. By the way, Mr. Peelle of the statistical burear, is deterred from completing his official report by the failure of the auditor of Washington county to make his report after repeated demands. The other counties have all reported, and these indicate a net yield in excess of 40,000,000 bushels of wheat.

> It is the purpose of DePauw university to establish a volunteer weather service in connection with the United States signal service at Greencastle, and W. H. service, suggests that all inclined to cooperate with and encourage the movement will please correspont with the director, who will at once furnish such information and details may be of value in that connection. It is especially desirable that prompt information concerning unusual phenemenia such as thunder storms, high winds, heavy rains, early and severe frosts, snows, etc., be transmitted to this office, from which valuable deluctions will be man

Badly Stuck.

"Why," he pleaded, "our very circumstances bind us together; our similar tastes, our friendship, long acquaintance

"Yes," she replied, "even age could bind us together." "What age, dearest?" he asked.

"Mucilage," answered she, gluemily. A minute later, as he paste up and down the room slone, he realized that his fail-

ure was gumplete. "Is your table linen marked?" asked

The Clever Way in Which Western

Sports Fleece the Unwary.

parties in Pittsburg, and it worked every the rum. Washington wanted to know

a St. Louis Post Dispatch reporter over-"and see." The two got up from the entered the saloon and found the two

the \ "W were taking a drink together, wo fellows came up and when someh t into conversation with us. We had eral drinks together, when said he and his friend were one of the going to ackle a game of poker, but hadn't quite enough stuff. He then cause amputation of the leg. The house

pulled out an old nickel plated watch for \$15. He hated these d--n pawnbrokers and asked me if I would not loan him \$15 or it until to-morrow. I told him the watch was not worth more than 85. He laughed at this and said I evidently knew nothing about watches. I took it and examined it, works and all. It was a watch that could be bought for \$7 or \$8, and I told him so. He offered to bet \$15 he could get \$25 on it fremany pawnbroker. I took him up, and he put the \$30 in my friend's hands. We then went into this shop and two doors below asked him how much he wanted on it.

"Twenty-five dollars," he said in an ders." The men fired and Henry droppoff nand way. The pawnbroker pitched it down and shook his head.

"But just look at those works," said he in the same tone.

The pawnbroker again picked it up, took it to the light and examined the works with a glass. Then he came back and said he would let him have \$20 on it. "No, sir. I want \$25," said the other,

or nothing." "Well, I will let you have it, but I ould not lend a cent more."

He thereupon made out a ticket, passed him \$25, and then he claimed the bet. Of course it was given to him, and we

came in here to get a drink. The barkeeper smiled, the reporter stepped to the front and told what he overheard in the garden, and the two men, merely saying thanks." left the saloon and hurried off in the direction the two sharpers had taken.

Revolutionary Service of Blaine's Grandfather.

Many stories are told of the unbending integrity of the grandfather of the plumed knight-Gen. Ephratm Blaine, of revolutionary fame, says a Chicago Herald gossiper.

When the pairiot army was in camp at Valley Forge. Ephraim, who was commissiary general, felt the necessity of something stimulating, and when Wash- he ate eight small cans of oysters severs ington and La Fayette told him one day that they wouldn't mind if they had and bologna sausagum proportion, an something, too, he considered it his duty | washed it down with eight or ten glasse to get the article needed if it was to be

Some six miles from the revolutionary camp lived a rich Tory whose cellar was known to be well filled. Ephraim concluded to make him a call. Taking five by the handful, just to show what trusty continents with him he marched could do. At one time he ate a mount to the manison arriving there, curiously enough, about 2 A. M. The cellar door was fastened with a bar made of cordwood, and the general concluded he would go in a window, which he found could be easily forced. Once in the cellar he removed he bar from the door, and yourself. rolled a barrel marked "Jamaica" up a the washerwoman. "Oh, certainly," re- plank and out in the road. It was hard do. plied Mrs. Popinjay. "We have had work, but what will not a man do for his blackberry pie right along this week and country? When daylight came they Mr. Popinjay spilled his coffee twice." | were several miles away and fearing de painful chafing.

tection, they hid the barrel in underbrush and went back in the ca for help. The next evening Ephraim started out with a team to bring in the rum, and every man in the valley sat up waiting for him.

Along toward morning, when everybody was spitting cotton, Ephraun's companion returned without him; slso without what was up, and one of the men said that, when they found the barrel, Gen. Blaine who was mighty dry, bored a hole in it and absorbed some of the contents through a straw. The others stood by, asking for a crack at it themselves, but, as soon as he got enough, he broke up the straw and plugged up the hole, saying: "Let's get back home now, as quick as we can. It's wrong to steal liquor, and it's worse to drink it." The men then got mad and left Ephraim to bring in the barrel alone. "He'l be here in time," said one of them.

This explanation made the camp furious, and for a time the cause of the colcnies looked very dark. Toward noon, however Ephraim appeared with his prize, the next day he was publicly thanked in general orders.

70,000 PERSONS DROWNED.

A Province in China the Scene of an Unparalleled Disaster.

The Whole Country Said to Have Been Inundated to a Depth of Sixty Feet.

San Francisco, Sept. 14.-The San Pablo arrived this evening, bringing Hong Kong dates of Aug. 14, and Yokom hama dates to Aug. 30. Informat has reached Canton of a frightful dation in Kiang Sai province. Te is dated from King Tad, the chief es of the pottery manufacture, and on the great markets of the empire. The floods lasted four days, the entire country was submerged to a depth of sixty feet, and whole towns were swept away. It is believed that fully 70,000 persons perished. It was feared pertilence would

The Execution of Henry.

Indianapolis dispatch to Julius R. Fredericks, who was sergeant in the Greely polar expadition, in the city. He denies the story that there warm two factions in the Greely party, and says the men of the expedition were united and harmonious. There may have beer cannibalism, but of this he has no personal knowledge. He gives the flow-"Henry had been warned several times about stealing food, but he repeated the offense, and finally Greely issued an order for his execution. Tures guns were loaded, Rol-zith ball and one blank cartridge. Fredericks, Long and Brainard were detailed to carry the order into effect. They took the guns and found Henry 150 yards away in the act of stealing seal skins. The three men approached within twenty yards, and the ranking man called out. "Henry, we are now compelled to carry out our or-

A Tale of the Night.

It is dark. He steals up to the garden gate.

"My own sweet!" "My dearest own!" Then the noise of kissing.

"Speak in whispers, dearest; the old man is not in bed yet." "And do you love me?"

"Do I love you? I love you with a strength that would knock Sullivan out in one round."

"These stolen meetings are so lovely! Don't you think so?" More kissing. Then a voice from the house:

"Mary! Mar-y!" "I'm coming, ma'am."

There is a rapturous parting. Then the young man as he steals off soliloquizes: "Mary! I guess I made a mistake That's the servant girl's name!"

An Elastic Stomach. Placer (Cal.) He ald,

Reliable men of Forest Hill say tha J. A. Miller possesses what might b termed a galvanized, elastic stomach. could eat anything without nauseating him, and as for quantity it was neve known exactly how much his stomach would hold. On one occasion, it is said cans of peaches, best is crackers, cheese of beer, and then afterwards, when aske to sing a song, he wanted to know whetl er they expected him to sing on an emp stomach. It is said also that he would sometimes eatch flies and eat them down head ears, and hair, on a wager of \$1.50

Doz't Want to Get into a Scrape.

Cornet-Give us a tune. Violin-Oh, I see your plan. You we to get me into a scrape. Play a tu

Cornet-No, siree. I'll be blowed it

Never put blueing in babies, cloth which comes next to the skin, as it cau

HE BANNER.

GEO. J. LANGSDALE EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Greencastle. Indiana.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 18, 1884.

REPUBLICAN TICKET,

CONGRESSIONAL. For Congress, 5th District Maj. G. W. GRUBBS, of Morgan County.

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT For Joint Senator, JOHN V. HADLEY, of Hendricks.

For Joint-Representative, SILAS A. HAYS, of Putnam. 13TH JUDICIAL.

For Prosecutor, WILLIAM P. BLAIE, of Clay.

For Representative, J. B. Cross, of

For Treasurer, Peter S. Stoner, of

Greencastle For Sheriff, JOHN MURPHY, of Greencastle

For Surveyor, JAMES T. DENNY, of Marion

For Coroner, JOHN F. MORRISON, of Greencastle

For Commissioners, 2nd Dist., ALEX BRECKRIDGE, of Clinton. 3d Dist., LYMAN E. SHAW, of Cloverdale.



WILL PAY FOR

THE BANNER til the Close of the Year '84,

E BANNER is always at the front exventerprise, social, commercial, cal and political. gives the latest and most important

eral and local news. s miscellany is always interesting. keeps its readers thoroughly ined regarding political events. editorials are always to the point.

ind to all parties.

champions the best interests of inte

which he at once transmitted day of redemption is at hand. Government envelope to the

ne expediting of its considera- cratic party. few days or weeks ahead egular time, and this the

one except himself and his sent the insult at the polls.

in making the necessary The transparent effort to buy by a little taffy in the shape ngratulate you," is an insult for them to vote for Rebel soldiers. s comes, and that will occur

"REMEMBER CHICAGO!"

The writer of the following letter has lately come over to Blaine and Logan. He is well and favorably

"WAVELAND, Ind., Sept. 12, 1884.

Some recent comments in the Boston Pilot-an answer to a citizen of Maine about the Madigan stuff-impels me to ask some questions. I ask any Irish voter in Indiana why do the English hate Blaine and love Grover Cleveland? Is the Boston Pilot so blind it can't see

anything?
"Now I do not expect all the Irishmen to vote for Mr. Blaine, but I think there are enough to do it in Indiana to Brigadiers. give the electoral vote of this State to that man who tells us in his letter of acceptance that this is not a Presbyterian country; that it is not a Free-will Bap-tist country; that it is not a sectarian country, but that it is God's country for Jew and Gentile alike, and that is why Irish voters should vote for James Gil-

lispie Blaine.
"We will rest the case, Mr. Boston Pilot, on Maine. As Maine goes so goes the Union. Rest easy; we have not forgotten Chicago, July 11, 1884.
"I am a Democrat from the days of Governor Willard. Yours truly,
"J. D. HALEY."

A recent arrival from Ireland was wandering aimlessly along our streets looking at the stone fronts and admiring the displays of beautiful goods in the store windows.

"How long have you been in this FOR RENT. country?" asked a merchant with a benevo!ent smile.

"A coople of months."

"Have you found any work yet?" "No; but there is a gintleman in Washington that is after gittin' me pension."

This probably explains our gallant Col. Matson's recent trip to Washington, and gives some idea of the extent to which he is working the pension business.

For ten years a number of intelligent Irishmen of this city and county, such as Ed O'Hearn, Pat Goggin, John Murphy, James Downs and Thomas O'Connel have been taking some things, he found that its state- Democratic party. the BANNER and reading it. It is useless for a Democratic paper, in the light of this fact and against lican. their own knowledge, to undertake by garbled extracts, to prove that of the gallant Col. Matson. He had this paper has been against them in an interview with an Irish-American fice. the past, for they know that it is not fellow-erazen the other day, and true. The effort only marks the des- finally said-"Well, if you can't vote peration of our opponents. During for the whole ticket, for God's sake words of commendation from Irish- done anything against you." "Nor men who have read our paper, and have you ever done anything for the State Fair. who are better friends of Ireland me; your votes have been against and the Catholic church than is the my interests," was the reply. Democrat or its editor.

Manhattan, has resigned, and will time that they can no longer post- such treatment? remove to Kansas. His father, who pone, with safety to themselves and atly, and there was a suspicion thirty years, will succeed him. We officials to take charge of county afhis journey had something to greatly regret to part with Mr. Smith. fairs, regardless of general politics. ith his candidacy. And now He is a reliable Republican, who is a s the proof. He went to the strength instead of a weakness to the ion Department and asked to be party, and he will be missed. It is med as to the status of claims the removal of so many Republicans ing from soldiers residing to the West that has accounted for s District. Under the rules, a the Democratic majority in this was furnished him in each county. But, still, we hope that the

The Democrats of the District er, without any expense to him- know how Col. Matson violated his In such cases as had com- word in running for a third term. à their evidence, so as to enable This prepares them to expect any nissioner Dudley to say that thing from him in the way of tradlaim would be allowed, he was ing off his fellow-candidates for ratulate you--C. C. Matson." The beginning to discover that he is for intended to be produced upon himself, first, last, and all the time. oldier was that he was in- Every intelligent Democrat knows d to the kindly offices of this to be true, and, if he is honest latson for his pension, when, with himself and the public, he will ct is, he could have had not dispute it. Matson is for him-

Democrats everywhere in the er could have done as well District are busy telling soldiers on had he written to the De- that Matson got their pensions for ent. Was there ever such them. They must think that the old ogism? What the soldier soldiers have neither sense nor honin Congress is a Representator. The effort to control the solo will vote right on all ques- dier vote in this way is as much as feeting himself and his com- to say that they are in the all parts of the Union; for, market for money, and are controll-

> It seems to be as easy a matter for some men to make "patriotic speeches" to Union soldiers as it is

Whatever the Democrats accomth day of November at the plish this year will be done without the aid of Indiana.

Wall Paper and Decorations go to the "BIG DRUG HOUSE."

The Indianapolis Journal, in copy ing our article on Matson and the Morrison bill to pension ex-prisoners

"Let every honorably discharged Un-sentative Matson, Democratic chairman of the committee on invalid pensions. Colonel Matson is a candidate for reelection, and is begging for the votes of the old heroes of the Federal Armies."

The action of those Iowa soldiers strikes our gallant Colonel under the ing arraigned before the Grand Jury fifth rib. He can no longer pose as the soldiers friend, except on the liquor law, since they abandoned the same pedestial with the Confederate Democratic party? It was never

Including the two business rooms,

FOR SALE!

This is the best property in Greencastle. The business rooms are the largest and best in the city and command the highest rent. The Opera Hall has seat-ing capacity of 850, with ful! set scenery and set pieces. The

OPERA HALL,

Including its fixtures,

er information call on

W. M. C. Blake & Son

GREENCASTLE, IND, 31 5

A gentleman who visited this of fice Saturday said that last year an intelligent young Democrat of his neighborhood was induced to read the Banner for a few weeks. It was so different from what he had ments were correct, and then he subscribed for it. He is now a Repub-

Evidence multiplies of the terror

Every tax-payer in Putnam coun-C. D. Smith, the Postmaster at ty ought to be convinced by this

The proof that Isaac P. Gray, the Democratic candidate for Governor, was a Know Nothing, is so conclusive that it is useless for his friends

Piercy & Co.

Never was a greater fraud perpetrated upon any people than the 9-foot so-called free gravel roads of this county. They are positive proof of the ignorance, stupidity, and incompetency, if not worse, of the officers who are responsible for them. Will the people continue the imposition by continuing such a party in

How is it that the Murphys are beon the charge of having violated the done before. And how can Demo- Square, Greencastle, Indiana cratic officials consistently engage in such prosecution who have themselves violated the law?

The old Know Nothing spirit still lives in the Democratic party. This is shown by their enmity toward John Murphy, the Republican candidate for Sheriff, whom they are than any other candidate on the to be born in Ireland.

The born in Ireland.

No man has said barder things about Democrats than George W.

Julian, and now these same Democrats are rallying around and follow

ord in the war for the Union-2 party that is pleased with its cantidates, a party that is active, progressve, and determined to be for America and Americans, if you will join such a party as that, your future life willnot be a political burden to you.

"Young man, if you should oin the Democratic representation or will find the party that is active, progressve, and determined to be for America and Americans, if you will join such a party that is active, progressve, and determined to be for America and Young man, if you should on the party that is active, progressve, and determined to be for America and Young man, if you should on the party that is active, progressve, and determined to be for America and Young man, if you should on the party that is active, progressve, and determined to be for America and Young man, if you should on the party that is active, progressve, and determined to be for America and Young man, if you will join such a party that is active, progressve, and determined to be for America and Young man, if you should on the party that is active, progressve, and determined to be for America and Young man, if you should on the party that is active, progressve, and determined to be for America and Young man, if you should on the party that is active, progressve, and determined to be for America and Young man, if you should on the party that is active, progressve, and determined to be for America and Young man, if you should on the party that is active, progressive, and determined to be for America and Young man, if you should on the party that is active, progressive, and determined to be for America and Young man, if you should on the party that is active, progressive, and determined to be for America and Young man, if you should on the party that is active, progressive, and the party that is active, progressive, and the party that is active, prog crats are rallying around and follow ing after him and Carl Schurz, just

This country never made any laws This country never made any laws the Democratic party elected its Presi-protecting naturalized foreigners, re-ident, and unless that party meids its turning to the land of their nativity, ways, it will be twenty-eight years until the Republican party came into elect a President.

made in this campaign is that of Bourbon is still there, who never barns Gov. Porter, in which he shows up Copperhead Democrat is there. The been used to that at first he didn't the iniquity of the last Legislature, guerrilla is there. The men who murdier the iniquity of the last Legislature, dered draft officers are there. Themen like it; but it led him to investigate and the narrow partisanship of the who burned colored orphan asyums

> The Almighty thinks too much of this country to make any such man as Grover Cleveland its President. He will be the worst beaten candidate who ever ran for that of-

The 3d Indiana Cavalry will meet in reunion at Indianapolis at noon, just because his father was a bacheor. all these years we have had only vote for me anyway. I have never October 2. There will be reduced tell you a secret. I was a Democratic railroad rates, it being the week of

> Give the Union soldiers "taffy" like the "common stock," but vote for the Rebel soldier! Is thy ser-

was Postmaster there for more than the public, the election of competent announcing the drowning of seventy has known no defeat; that in the strugthousand people in China is a hoax. gle for supremacy in the last quarter of

> county can't ride into office this year on their 9-foot free mud roads.

The Know-Nothings are after John Murphy.

DIRECT FROM

FACTORY

ul to indorse on the back-"I votes for himself. At last they are Now Opening FALL STYLES in Men's, Youths, BOYS and Children's

ct is, he could have had not dispute it. Matson is for himiuence whatever, except, probaiuence whatever, except, probaself more than he is for the Demowhich no time and pains is spared in selecting these goods to and tears of their widows and orphans. get just what we want and that which would be likely to please hopes and fears of 4,000,000 of men the vast multitude of people who visit our store daily. Also made free by your party. we have been letting ourselves loose in our

Hat Department

This season, as we have made some very choice selections from long list of Presidents—Lincoln, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, and next November, James G. Blaine, of Maine." several of the best Hat manufactories in the East, and our stock now is brimfull and running over, containing all the latest novelties in Soft and Stiff Hats. Brown, Blue, Dahlia, Lonwe are right, he will get his ed by it instead of the principles for don, Smoke, Etc, and many other colors to numerous too mena without the personal efforts which they fought. They will re- tion. And we are satisfied with a careful inspection of our remains at home and helps to create a stock you cannot fail to be pleased. Besides we will guarantee to sell you better goods for the same money than any other wages of the laborer was three to four

J. F. SMITH, Manager.

Donnohue & Crawley,

Pianos and Organs,

Instruments sold on monthly payments

THE YOUNG VOTER

Advice to the Young Men Who will Vote First as to Where to Cast Their Ballots.

"Young man, you should consider well before casting your first lallot. If you start to voting right it will be of making a greater effort to defeat than any other candidate on the ticket, and all because he happened to be hern in Ireland.

you start to voting right it will be circulated great advantage to you in after life. If you vote with a party that is proud of its past history—a party that pan take great satisfaction in recounting its record in the war for the Union—a party that is pleased with its candidates a

Democratic party, you will find many From November 1st, 1884. The undersigned, alone, are authorized to sell the above property, or to lease the Opera Hall from the time named. For furthsis in the same.

ing after him and Carl Schurz, just dissatisfied and disappointed ole mensured as they did with Horace Greeley in many discontented and restless young men. Young man, do you know that the youngest Democration this bountry that ever young man, do you know that the youngest Democration that ever young man, do you know that the youngest Democration that ever young man, do you know that the youngest Democration that ever young man, do you know that the youngest Democration that ever young man, do you know that the youngest Democration that ever young man, do you know that the youngest Democration that ever young man, do you know that the youngest Democration that ever young man, do you know that the youngest Democration that ever young man, do you know that the youngest Democration that ever young man, do you know that the youngest Democration that ever young man, do you know that the youngest Democration that ever young man, do you know that the youngest Democration that ever young man, do you know that the youngest Democration that ever young man, do you know that the youngest Democration that ever young man, do you know that the youngest Democration that ever young man, do you know that the youngest Democration that ever young man, do you know that the youngest Democration that every young man, do you know that the youngest Democration that every young man, do you know that the youngest Democration that every young man, do you know that the youngest Democration that every young man, do you know that the youngest Democration that you have a second that you

ident is forty nine years of age!
"It has been twenty-eight years since

power. Previous to that time they were subjected to great annoyance and many hardships.

"Intelligent, enterprising young man, don't go into the Democratic party.

There is no room for you there. The company is not the kind for you to keep. Look at the Democratic party— One of the best speeches being keep. Look at the Democratic party—the solid South is there, the free-tader is there, the Mormon is there. The are there. The shot-gun and rifle dubs are there. The tissue ballot is there, old Bill English is there, Hendricks is there, Cleveland is there. Tilden is there, Jeff Davis is there. Young nan, den't are the statement of the st don't go into the Democratic party. Don't you see it is no place for jou? Don't be a Democrat just because jour father was a Democrat. I heard an Irishman in my town say that there was no need of a young man being a Democrat just because his father wis a Democrat-no more use of it than there once myself, in my younger days, and an orthodox one at that; that is my father voted for Polk and Pierce, but when I heard of the Republican parts, when I heard of Fremont and free homes for free men, I fell in line under the Republican flag, and have been following it eyer since, and I am glid

vant a dog that he should receive such treatment?

It is believed that the telegram announcing the drowning of seventy and the should receive of it.

"Young man, turn your face to the State of Maine and cast your political future with the Republican party, and you will always be proud of that act—a party since it has come into power that announcing the drowning of seventy a century has been the survival of the The Democratic candidates of this fittest. A party whose motto is equally before the law and at the ballot box. A party that gave homes to the homeless, that crushed secession; that obliteratel human slavery; that made it impossible for a slave to exist beneath our flag in the domains of our Republic; a party that believes in protecting American labor and American industries; a part under whose administration our country has grown rich and prosperous, has increased more than t' befold in wealth republic is the gre nation beneath the state of the last thirty yet and to-day our republic is the gre nation beneath the state of the last thirty yet and to-day our republic is the great the last thirty yet and to-day our republic is the great thirty yet. if you will join the Lepublican party. you will be urged on to greater and nob-ler deeds, you will be stimulated by the examples and memories of the actions of the great fathers in the Republican party-the apostles and martyrs of freedom-you will be surrounded by men who keep pace with the spirit and progress of the age—who believe in the sa-credness of the home—by men who would crush the vile head of s'ander; by

> who believe in America and Ameri-'You will be cheered on to greater

> men who do now and have always kept step to the music of the Union; by men

"Young man, look at the great names the Republican party has given to America and the world: John Brown and Thaddeus Stevens, Sumner and Stanton, Morton and Wade. Then the

Under Democratic free trade pro-British rule trace chains sold for \$1.25 per pair, and the money went to build up British monopolies, Under Republican protection, such

chains sell for 65 cents, and the money market for the American farmer.

Under Republican protection the wages of the laborer is \$1.25 to \$1.50

per day.
Wages are higher, farm products are higher, and manufactures are lower, and people are better off under Republican protection than under Democratic British free trade, for the reason that Republican protection does protect .-

Spencer Republican.

Boots and Shoes!

Gentral National Bank Building

Come and see us, North side W.G. BURNETT

Has a store full of the best custommade

Boots

Shoes

From the best factories. Every pair made especially for this market. Call and see the new styles for

Women, Misses. & Children.

GENTS'

In all the Latest Styles.

Don't fail to come to the

Reliable House

For the best BOOTS and SHOES at figures that

Competition.

Central Bank Building.

South Side Public Square.

When you want a

Doors, Sash, Blinds!

Or anything in the HARDWARE line cheap for cash go to B. F. BARWICK.

North Side Square.

Notice of Final Settlement of Estate. In the matter of the estate of Frederick Shultz, deceased. In the Putnam Circuit Court, September term, 1884. Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, iministrator of the estate of Frederick Shultz, eccased, has presented and filed his seount and vouchers in final settlement feath estate, and that the same will come up to the explanation of the estate.

the examination and action of said Circuit

25th Day of September, 1884, t which time all persons interested in said state are required to appear in said Court, and how cause, if anythere be, why said account and wouchers, should not be approved. And he heirs of said estate, and all others interest at therein, are also hereby required, at the ime and place aforesaid, to appear and make proof of their heirship or claim to any part of said estate.

Franches, Admr.

S. A. Hays, Atty, for Estate.

37 38

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned have been appointed by the Circuit Court of Putnam County. State of Indiana, Executors of the last will and testament of George Hill, la te of Putnam county, In liaza, deceased.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

Dated this 9th day of September 188t.

A. J. Hill.

Light P. Allee, Atty.

37 39

John P. Allee, Atty.

Notice of Final Settlement of Estate. In the matter of the estate of Nancy McMains, deceased. In the Putnam

Circuit Court, September term, 1884. Circuit Court, September term, 1884.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned as Administrator of the estate of Naney Me-Mans, deceased, has presented and filed his accounts and vouchers in final settlement of said estate, and that the same will come up for the xamination and action of said Circuit Court on the 17th day of November, 1884, at which time all persons interested in said estate are required to appear in said court, and show call e, if any there he, why said secount and vouchers should not be approved. And the heirs of said estate, and all others interested therein, are also hereby required, at the time and place aforesaid, to appear and make proof of their heirship or claim to any part of said estate.

37 39 PHILLIP M. SANDY.

"HACKMETACK" a lasting and fragrant perfume. Price 25 and 50 cents. For sale by Allen. 36 35



B. F. HAYS & CO., **lerchant** Tailors,

GENTS FURNISHERS, Hats, Caps, runks, Valises, Umbrel'as, &c.

Laundry Agents. Collars and Cuffs sent every Wednesday and returned on Saturday.

South Side Public Square.

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES

Window Glass, Putty, Alabastine,

And painters supplies of all kinds at lowest inside prices, at

Allen's Drug Store.

We also have the largest and most complete stock of

Wall Paper and Decorations,

Ever brought to this market. GIVE US A CALL.

Dr. A. C. FRY'S

Southwest Corner Public Square.

--FOR---

Fresh Vegetables

---CALL ON---

J. E. ALLEN & CO.,

On Tuesdays, Thursdays and

Saturdays of each week.

his home in Waveland this week.

South, where he spent the summer.

Arthur Throop, who is now at home,

Venor Tingley has recovered from

his sickness, and is expected here next

week on his way back from Danville to

the property of Frank Landes on South

Mr. C. C. Matson has gone to Wash-

of Congress to put her boys in

George Cahill has sold his drays to

Mrs. Seguin-Wallace, of Cataract, has

concert company of her own, and will

soon join Ford's opera company in Bal-

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Best Qualities of

Any Quantity Delivered to any

part of the City for the Low-

est Cash Price.

Citizens and students will find here the

Best Coal.

IN THE CITY.

Three doors South of the Post-

Office, in

TALBURT'S BLOCK.

Most Convenient Office

Promptest Delivery and

Block, Anthracite

BROS.,

and Smithing

George Scheltmyer, and will go to Kan-

to "grow up" with the country.

Locust street.

of removing here.

the schools of that city.

Over New York Store.

New Stock!

BOOTS and SHOES

V. SCOTTIS

HRISTIE'S OLD STAND.

have just received a large invoice Mens,' Womens' and Childrens' Shoes in the

latest Styles.

e expressly for our Spring and umer trade. You will do well to xamine our stock before buying elsewhere. We guarantee our prices to suit all.

Successor to P. R. Christie.) est Side Public Square.

ments inserted among Local News, subr approval, at 20 cents a line, each inser neasure. Locals marked with a hand, Arst insertion, and 5 cents for each

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Georgia Keating is at home

ge Henton visited Bloomington

W. Kimble has sold his horse to

wille firm for \$200. ok" Shannon is again employed

County Clerk's office. fort to have Isaac Little pro-

insane was a failure.

m Perkins, of Clinton township bably move to town.

. Wilkins has moved into the lately occupied by Charley Weik. Barbara Meikel, who was buried ay, was one of our oldest citizens. C. Massey, of Gosport, is here ng with the Steele Brothers, plas-

3. Johnson attended the re-union Van Buskirk family at Gosport

Osborn will remove to Gillan, art of thad form a partnership with

made f. J. Morrison is expected home histornsas Saturday. She has been

nt wo weeks. . J. W. Hanna has gone to Liber Kansas, for a few weeks, but will

School Days!

arn in time to vote.

public schools have opened and te will open soon. People are com-ack to town to live. Private famboarding houses and college clubs d not fail to trade at a grocery where they can get good goods at owest prices. Allison's Grocery is such a place. New goods re-i for fall trade. Three doors south

Yours truly,

J. A. ALLISON.

. I have three good rooms to students, in the Bowman prop-seminary street. 7 6 n Seminary street.

During the past week Captain Fee has added to his agency the National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford. The aggregate assets of companies represented by him amounts to over twenty millions.

No better companies represented in the city than those found in Captain Fee's agency. Call on him before placing your insurance.

For farm business, the Ohio Farmers leads them all. Insures upon the stock plan; giving a receipt, in full of all demands. No grounds for statements against this company by tramping or other rival agents.

Jesse Richardson is the duly authorized agent of the Farm Depart- charge of the firm's exhibit. ment of the Home of N. Y. He is also duly authorized to solicit insurance for Captain Fee.

Accident Tickets for sale by Fee's agency. Call and get one before leaving on business or pleasure the High School, at which there is an trips. 25 cents per day secures increased attendance this year, in com-\$3,000, in case of death from accident, or \$15 per week in case of disability resulting from accident.

If you want a good pump of any kind call on Jesse Richardson, room 5, Central Bank Building.

for sale by J. F. Fee, General Insur- started out, and that is the last they ance, room 5, Central Back building.

Fifty cents will pay for the BANNER the rest of the year.

Mrs. James Anderson, of Laporte, who had been visiting her brother, John Burley, left for Eaton, Ohio, Monday. Miss Jessie Burleigh has returned home from Indianapolis.

Dental Parlors. Protestant Episcopal services next Sunday as Jones' Art Gallery-morning, subject: "The Necessity of Miracles;" evening, subject: "The Principles of the Church Temperance Society."

> The eye of Charley Pfeiffenberger, which was injured two years since by the premature discharge of an anvil. was removed Tuesday morning, as it was injuring the sight of the remaining

port, and a few days since was married who is blind. at Indianapolis to a young lady of Plainfield.

ly attentions. After a pleasant visit to his friends in

this county Chris A Ispaugh returned to had a very pleasant experience in the State. The first number of his paper makes a good showing.

Mrs. Campbell has removed to this This will give two days in St. Louis. place from Battle Ground, and occupies | The rates will not exceed half fare.

Elder M. J. Thompson, of Ann Arbor, will preach at the Christian church A Mr. Beech, living near Crawfordsnext Sunday morning and evening. He ville, was here this week, examining has been engaged as their pastor until January 1st. He is a graduate of three our educational advantages, with a view colleges-Bethany, W. Va.; Butler, Indiana; Ann Arbor, Michigan. ington in advance of the meeting

"Harvard vs. Yale," the amusing college absurdity, will be played by the cinct, T. J. Williams. Dalys at the Opera House to-morrow night. They have their own special ham. scenery. Those who enjoy fun will be sure to go. There is an abundance of ner. sas in search of a location. He wants life and movement in the merry piece.

The operator at Rano was run over bard. by the cars Wednesday night and killabandoned the project of organizing a ed. His name was Alfred Seidensticker, and his home was at Stockton, Ill. He was only eighteen years old, and Allen. had been there but a few days. It is supposed that he had gone to sleep en McElroy. while sitting upon the edge of the plat-

> Dr. Thomas Harrison, of the Lebanon Pioneer, a nephew of J. B. Johnson of this city, has taken rooms for his wife and son at J. E. Matthews'. The German Hop Bitters. son will attend college. The Doctor is President of the Benevolent Institutions, and will spend his time here, at Indianapolis and Lebauon, until his son's education is completed.

Lon. Day, who recently moved out to the vicinity the east toll gate, has a family horse Yesterday morning his little five-year-old-boy, Paul, playfully struck that horse on the hind leg with Smythe we. in great haste and set a fractured jaw bone for the boy, and dressed his numerous cuts and bruises, one of the cuts being a very bad one on Groceries. the face. Beware of the family horse

The residence of Mrs. Mary Blake, in South Greencastle, was entered by burglars through a window in the dining-room Saturday night, and all the clothing of herself and her daughter they happened to have up stairs where they slept. Send for the Diamond town. Detective! Clothing is just as important as precious stones, and the widow as deserving of protection as the

BRATTIN!

Jeweler

GEEENCASTLE. DANVILLE and SPENCER, INDIANA.

Renick, Curtis & Co. took four premiums on their carriages and carts at the Vigo county fair. Gasper Renick will go to the New Orleans Exposition in December and remain until May in

It is thought that the colored school building will be occupied week after next. Prof. Teister reports about sixty pupils enrolled in the colored school. At the same time two colored children have been admitted with the whites to mon with all the other schools. Greencastle must be growing.

Several weeks ago A. T. and Milt. Hillis hired a man named Charley Burns to canvass the county for their patent fence, they furnishing him with A few choice pieces of real estate a horse and buggy to travel with. He have seen of him, Officer Stone brought the team from Indianapolis Tuesday, where Burns had sold it, but he got no trace of the fence agent.

Many of the students have arrived without time-pieces. They will find it very inconvenient to do without them for many reasons. Mr. Brattin is prepared to supply their wants in this line at very low figures. He also has a fine Donihue, of Bloomington, stating that line of jewelry, from which they can his sixteen-year-old daughter had run make selections for themselves or their away with one Black Chandler, and refriends. Do not forget the place-A. questing him to arrest them. Subse-R. Brattin's jewelry store.

On Thursday Mrs Samuel Tally, of Fox Ridge, while eating dinner, fell from Terre Haute on the 3 o'clock from her chair, and expired in about afteen minutes. She revived sufficient-ly before dying to recognize her friends. She ways on the train, and took them into custody. The girl was taken to a hotel, to Clay Circy ourt. fifteen minutes. She revived sufficient-She was a middle aged woman. For and the young man lodged in our \$40,some time she had been subject to heart | 000 jail. The latter was liberated the Shepherd Hooks, the colored gentle- disease, and this probably caused her next day. The father of the girl teleman from North Carolina who resided death. She had previously made a will graphed Marshal Starr to hold her unhere for some time, now lives at Bridge- leaving her property to a brother's son,

linois, to place his son in college, was her home. Twenty years ago A. R. Brattin dis- greatly impressed with the many advancovered W. A. Wilkins in a hospital at tages of Greencastle. He said it is the Bridgeport, Alabama, and Mr. Wilkins, most desirable place for a residence he although he was in a dehrium at the has ever seen anywhere. The beauty time, from a fever, remembers his kind- of the location particularly pleased him. sister, Mrs. T. T. Booth, Patterson, N. Geo. V. Mechler is now editor and ty, educational facilities, and its prox- las, of Mount Claire, N. J. proprietor of the Altamont, Illinois, imity to the leading markets of the News. His Greencastle friends will be country, and it will be seen that Green- law, J. F. Duckworth, Indianapolis. glad to hear of his success in the Sucker castle can well claim superiority over most other towns of the West. Begin- East St. Louis. ning at 9 o'clock each morning we are in receipt all through the day, until 6 p. The Vandalla will sell round trip m., of the leading daily newspapers, tickets to the St. Louis Exposition on East, West, North and South, of the the night of the 21st and on the 22d, country, so that in this respect, as in most good to return on the 23d at 4:25 p. m. others, we have every advantage and every facility for enjoyment possessed by the metropolitan cities.

The County Commissioners granted story house on his lot facing Locust land in Mill Creek township, \$1,000. liquor ligense to John Unison, of Lime- street. ed Justice of the Peace for this townshort visit Sunday and Monday; he went
short visit Sunday and Monday; he went
home Monday night with a plug hat and
Ann Lyon to Margret C. Lingenfeldale. Samuel Catherwood was appoint- James Coakey paid D. P. Downs a resigned. Inspectors of Election were Blaine and Logan badge. appointed as follows:

Jackson township-Northern Pre-

Franklin-Roachdale, Elijah Grant-Russell-South Precinct, J. W. Gard-

Monroe-Bainbridge, O. G. Hub-

Greencastle-First Ward, city, Jacob Precinct, Henry Steeg; North, W. W. cancer of the womb.

Washington-North Precinct, Steph-Cloverdale-East Precinct, J. H. and too much baggage.

Over fifty letters were received in

Fall Goods!

Our sidewalk has been filled a shingle. Shortly afterward Dr. for days with goods for fall. Come and see the new ideas in

> A new line of Baskets, Brooms and Woodenware.

Don't forget our Roasted Emma taken, except such things as Coffee—the largest variety in

Sweeping Reduction in Prices!

HIBBEN'S are now offering great bargains In every line of goods in their store in

Bonnets, Hats, Flowers, Feathers, Plumes, Ribbons, Laces. Buy our new Eglet Kid Gloves, new shades, warranted. Every kind of Gloves in Silk and Lisle, new colors, New Jerseys, all colors and sizes, big bargains. See our new farasols and Silk Umbrellas, all colors, cheap.

Neck-wear in all new designs, immense bargains. Our Hair Goods stock is new in novelty and cheap. Try our Corsets, the best, all sizes, big bargains. In Hosiery for all sizes, closing out cheap. Call for our Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, etc., all cheap. Enable you to save money by purchasing at

HIBBEN'S MILLINERY HOUSE, Greencastie, Ind. 20tf

CHEAP BOOKS

Do not fail to call at

Landes' Drug Store

SCHOOL BOOKS, SLATES, PEN CILS and Everything kept in a First class Book Store. 24 23

quently it was learned that they had gone to Illinois. Thursday morning as the officer was on his way home train, he discovered the runa- ed at plaintiff's cost. til he arrived, but as he failed to come the Marshal obtained transportation for her from the township trustee and sent her home.

Author of the failed to come Wiley O. Foster to L. N. Sherrell, 76 and In Greencastie township, \$35.

Wiley O. Foster to L. N. Sherrell, 76 and In Greencastie township, \$2,677.

Elizabeth McIlvain to Johnson Russell, 17½ acres in Cloverdale township, A gentleman who came over from Il- her from the township trustee and sent

VISITORS THE PAST WEEK.

Capt. W. A. Whitson, Quincy. At William Reeyes'-Mrs. Reeves' Add to this its healthfulness, its socie- J.; her sister-in-law, Mrs. D. Doug-

> At C. W. Talburt's-his brother-in-At R. S. Ragan's-W. II. Tunnel. George E. Martin, New York.

Rev. G. J. Vaught, the Danville gro-

few weeks with her mother and friends \$6,750. at Effingham, Illinois. C. Mahaney is building a

John McMahan, Roadmaster of the

Vandalia, spent Sunday in Effingham, \$7,000

they hurt the Democrats? And there \$27,813. are so many of them in this ward, too! D. L. Harris is home again after tion, \$6,654. spending four weeks in the Green

Mountains of Vermont. Mrs. Barbara Meikel died Monday, Rathff; Third, W. S. Ballard; Limedale after an illness of over one year with

James E. Foudry, baggage-master of gether can obtain the two for \$2.50.
In all other cases the paper is \$1.50 a

the Vandalia, says this is the time of year he don't like. Too many students year

one day by Dr. C. D. Warner, from parties that had been cured of diseases of the kidney and liver by the use of the warn't protection," and will have lated to benefit Putnam county. For

There is much alarm among the employes of the nail mill because subscribers at once. There is much alarm among the emworks have been erected in Wheeling, W. Va., to make steel nails, which are better and can be sold scriptions on any other terms than the cheaper than those made of iron. If above, which are \$1.50 for each subthese nails fulfill the expectations of the workmen they will supersede the iron, bers unite together. In such cases the agent is authorized to take \$2.50 for the ment, and shut up many factories.

Isaiah Vermilion has sold his interest in the store to his partner, W. N. Wood.

BOOK SATCHELS in New designs, very pretty and cheap at Langdon's Book

cheap as Greencastle prices. Our undertaking department is complete in all the details. Fine hearse to attend tunerals. 3tf Black & Waln

GERMAN HOP BITTERS Is a medicine that will live through all time.—Journal of Health. 38 41

40 cents per hundred for dry bones dedelivered at shop, north side public square.

Goods, Fall styles at C. W. Talburt's in charitable at the control of the

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

The Berkshire Life Insurance Company vs. James Skelton, et ux. Fore-closure. Judgment against plaintiff for

The Berkshire Life Insurance Com-pany vs. Noah M. Watkins, et al. Fore-closure. Judgment against plaintiff for

Alfred Moudy vs. Joseph Bennett, et For accounting of partnership, &c.

Dismissed and costs paid.
Catherine Werneke vs. Henry Werneke, et al. For possession of real estate. Dismissed at plaintiff's cost.
H. H. Findley admitted and sworn

as an attorney and counsellor at law.

The Berkshire Life Insurance Company vs. John A. Welch, et al. Injunction, Perpetual injunction granted plaintiff. Thomas A. Owen vs. the I. B. & W. Ry. Co. Damages. Compromised, at

State vs. Dillon Bridges. Contempt. Dismissed. The Berkshire Life Insurance Com-About three weeks since Marshal Starr received a telegram from William Donihue, of Bloomington, stating that Donihue, of Bloomington, stating that

Edward Z. Floyd vs. John Brinton. On notes. Judgment against defend-ant for \$864.84, and vendors lien de-

clared for \$*65.90.

Thos. B. Scott et al. 'Trustees &c.vs.
G. C. Smith. Civil action. Jury trial.

Verdict for plaintiff for \$255.86.

Thomas L. Watkins vs. John Huff—

Rem state Transfers.

urnished by Lewis & Corvin, Abstractors.
Wm. S. Ballard to Silvester Lewallen, land in Greencastle township, \$'35.

John Russell to Harriet Russell, 174 acres in Cloverdale township, \$50.

James Gillespy to Jefferson Crawley. 13 acres in Greencastle township, \$380. Ætna Life Insurance Co. to Wm. R. Todd, land in Cloverdale township,

Mary T. Hathaway to Clara G. Turner, east 1 lot No. 19, East Greencastle,

Mary E. Runyan to bohn H. Stout, et al, 15 acres in Floyd township, \$1. Clara G. Turner to Mary T. Hatha-way, part east 1 lot No.19, East Greencastle, \$150.
Joseph L. Jenett to M. A. Carmichal, land in Clinton township, \$600.
City of Greencastle to Thos. Fyffe,

Mrs. John McMahan is spending a lot in Forest Hill Cemetery, \$100.

George Hathaway to Rachel G. Durham, part lot No. 20, East Greencastle,

Douglas Mullinix to John Mullinix, land in Washington township, \$550.

Mesina Wallace to John W. Wallace, Carl C. Sims to same, 80 acres in Mill Creek township, \$5,100.
John Alexander to Thos. W. Harlan.

ter. land in Washington township, \$800. Wm. F. Collins to Eleanor C. Singleton, 140 acres in Monroe township,

Arthusa Collins to Robert L. O'Hair. Oh, those white plug hats! Don't 2 acres in Monroe township, \$80 Total deeds filed, 19; consideration Total mortgages filed, 9; considera-

OUR TERMS:

An old subscriber, renewing, by bringing a new subscriber, can obtain the two for \$2 50. Two new subscribers by uniting to-

All Republicans are invited to act as

The Greencastle Iron and Nail Works Take your home paper, first, and made 2,800 kegs of nails last week. This

this reason its success means your pros-

TO AGENTS Those who are so kind as to act as agents are cautioned not to take subtwo. Subscriptions will not be taken at this office on any other terms, nor

by agents.

To be rated as a new subscriber it must be such in good faith, from a new household. The mere changing of the We have now in stock the most complete furniture store in Bambridge. Everything in the furniture line as cheap as Greencastle prices. Our as a new Names will not be recognized as a new Names will not be recognized.

Names will not be entered on the sub-scription book until the money is paid. BUY SCHOOL BOOKS and School Supplies at Langdon's Book Store.

Just received from the factory one at, amo case of the celebrated Jamestown Dress aren of the Goods, Fall styles at C. W. Talburt's a charitable a

School supplies.

xecutive anding to of the contemp to

ld world.

GEO. J. LANGSDALE, PUBLISHER. GREENCASTLE, ; : INDIANA. TERMS for the BANNER

by carrier.
Advertising Rates.
Lecals, 10 cents a line for each additional insertion.
Locals among news items, 20 cents a line each Locals in capitals, 15 cents a line first insertion.

Locals in capitals, 15 cents a line first inser-

ton, Ty, each additional.

Marriage notices. 10 cents a line.

Situaries, or "In Memoriam" resolut.cos, 5 cents a line.

Cards of thanks, 10 cents a line,

Displayed and long-time advertisements at

FARMERS certainly err seriously, says the New England Farmer, when they that Mr. Gould "is out.' I was more spend valuable time using worthless fortunate. Seeing the name of E. C. tools; but it is of little use to urge a man | Clark on an office window joining Rusto plow his land well when we know that sell Sage's and knowing Mr. Clark was he has not a tool on his farm fit to work an Albanian not many years ago. I deemwith. Our advice to a man who proposes | ed my chances of interviewing Mr. Gould to make farming a business would be to were brightened. After informing the sell off many of his old tools cesasion- gentleman of my wishes, he expressed ally by auction, or to men who have but little use for farming tools, and replace of his office through a back way we apthem with the best, well-tested newstyles proached a narrow little door, and raphe can find. A new plow-point may cost | ping on the window three times, if I re fifty cents to \$1, but it may enable the member correctly, it was opened appa plowman and team to earn \$2 where the rently by some magic arrangement which old one would not earn \$1. Poor plowing | the Hindeos would deem to be the action by the use of a worn-out plow may di minish a crop very materially.

IF applicants for divorce were treated in this country as such persons are said to be in Afghanistan there would be fewer cases recorded. An Afghan woman having asked for a divorce because her husband was becoming bald-headed, the Ameer, with the wisdom of Solomon when the two women claimed the same child, decreed that the bare head of her husband should be anointed with sour milk, which the women should lick off until the scalp shone like polished brass. The wife was then to ride through the bazar on a monkey with her face astern. Finally both husband and wife were solemnly warned to dwell together in harmony. If divorces were as difficult to chtain here there would be fewer occasions offered and fewer applications

Only by enforced privation does man learn that he need not be incessantly stuffing himself. Men and women eat to indulge sensual appetite, not to keep up | To my surprise I found him a pleasant physical energy. They stuff in all they can bear, and shorten the space between he is about five feet five inches, weighing eatings as much as they can. The experi- say 118 or 120 pounds, and one of the ment has yet to be tried to see what food, and at what intervals, is needed to sustain and without any question a gentleman of life the highest energies. A persevthe greatest excitability of any man on ering attempt to widen the intervals of eating, like that which has shortened of the Traders' and Importers' Bank, who them, might in a few generations lift us said to me to-day "that Gould, with his up to the high plane of the Mexican diamond-back rattlesnake, who feeds but ic which, if he had allowed it to extend. once a year. To eat when it is not re- would have been greater than '73.' After quired for nutrition, is a sensuality more gross than the ravening beasts. To eat allowing him to tell "all about it," your when it is hurtful is still more gross. representative was shown the banking When man shall eat only to live, his spirdepartment, which is similar to any other. itual rise will be like a sky-rocket, and his wife will not be kept down to the office of a feeder of beasts.

E BANNE

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been made, it is interesting to note the and sat down on a two dollar trunk at slow progress made in cutting down the the door, "vhas what you might cail ing it in terms of what the physiologists A Mighty Powerful Storage Battery. time was 2 261/2, made by Lady Suffolk. to make a tollar. This record was unbroken for twelve years, when, in 1856, Flora Temple went a second better. Three years later the

Name of Horse.	Year.	Record.
Lady Suffolk	1844	2:261/2
Flora Temple	1856	2;251/2
Flora Temple	1859	2:16%
Dexter	1867	2:1714
Goldsmith Maid	1871	2:17
Goldsmith Maid	1874	2:14
Rarus	1878	2:1314
St. Julien	1879	2:12%
St. Julien	1880	2:11%
Maud S	1880	2:10%
Maud 8	1881	2:10%
Jay-Eye-See	1884	2:10
Maud S	1884	2:09%

Very Long Lives.

Mrs. Elizabeth Samser, of Orange, Va., is 104 years old.

After living 110 years, James McCabe, of Mars Hill, Me., ended bis days in a poorhouse.

The oldest active Free Mason in Ohio is E. S. Kendrick, of Chillicothe, who is in his 95th year.

Terry Johnson, of Jamaica, L. I., is over a century old. His wife died last

month aged 102 years. The widow of Peter Finegan, of West Chester, Pa., is 94 years old. Her hus-

band die i at the age of 98. Mrs. Polly Shoulders, of Jasper, Ind., who is in her 90th year, recently walked

fourteen mile in a single day. Ti e centennial anniversary of the birth of Mrs. Eunice Hollister was celebrated

at East Gisstonbury, Conn., on Aug. 9. At a recent wedding in Russia, the parents of the groom, who were both pres-

ent, were aged respectively 103 and 96 On the ninety-second birthday of Mrs.

in The tra Anna McIntyre, of Fonda, N. Y., she by a lit delighted her guests by playing "Aud pagratula Lang Syne' on the piano.

ie knows b A special act gives Simpson Harris, of comes, and th Carolina, a pension of \$50 a month | an angel. Sometimes a man whas sharp th day of Novembers rendered in 1814. He is 104 as steel. He vhants an \$18 suit for \$12.

er named Pradier, who died re-Auroux, France, was a century re he married, and he lived with for eight years.

JAY GOULD. How the Great Railway Magnate Ap-

pears in His Office.

New York Letter in Albany Journal. "Seventy-one Broadway, up-stairs, turn to your right," said a gentleman of the required weight. "If you want to see Jay Gould, your chances of getting a glimpse of the great railway magnate will be as scarce as the earthquakes in New York." Your representative walked to his right, and the ruddy philosopher was about correct. The entrance to Mr. Gould's office is through a little private room, where, upon entering, one of the gentlemanly clerks will ask your basiness, and if it is not very important, the chances are an apology will be offered himself pleased to do the mission. Out of some spirits not earthly. The door was quietly closed by a patent air closer. The first room entered was nearly filled with telegraph wires, and here skilled operators are sending Mr. Gould's orders with electric rapidity. The next room is Mr. Gould's and there the nest little man was found in his shirt sleeves directing his many enterprises. He gave order after order to buy certain stocks, and directions as to details connected with his railway system, discussing at the same time with Roscoe Conkling, Cyrus W. Field, Counor and others, in regard to "Manhattan," and all the while keeping an eye on the "ticker." How this man can go around the world would be the greatest wonder to me. Without a question he is the greatest leader in the "street" to day, and should he step down, while there is no doubt that some one might take his place, it would be a long day before it would be filled. The many

talking stocks fifteen minutes or so, and

Small Profits. Detroit Free Press. "I'er clothing peesness," he replied, as Now that a new trotting record has he wiped his face with a red bandana

stories that I had read and heard of Mr.

Gould made meanxious to know if he

he was really as bad a man as painted.

man, just like the rest of us. In height

"But people wear clothes all the time." "Oxactly, but people haf changed a good deal. Some fors whas all for style, same mare cut down the record to 2:19%. and dey go to a tailor to get a fit. Odder Following is the record for the past forty people buy ready made clothing, but so many of us vhas in der peesnees dot it whos hard sledding. Eafery man who come into my blace expects to beat me down. Eafery man look der goods all oafer for cotton, and it whas hard to de-

ceive him." "What do you ask for that tweed suit?" "Vhell, my first price on that suit vhas \$14. After I talk for ten minutes I drop to \$12. If der customer begins to pull out cotton fibres I make der price \$10, at whick I put my hand on my heart and assue him dot I lose oafer tree toller."

"But if he doesn't take it."

"Vhell, I go oudt und my vhife sells it to him for \$9 as a great favor. Der vhas no more profit in tweed suits. Hadt to pay \$4 in Rochest r."

"I suppose you make up on trunks and satchels.'

"Make oop? Vhy, man, it vhas dot part of der peesness vhat ruins me Look here! Here vhas a trunk mit a patent lock un all conveniences dot I ask \$4 for. If I doan' get so much I drop to \$3. If der gentleman says he vhill look around a little, I tell him to take it along for \$2, but it whas such a loss my children cry all night long."

"They must cost you nearly that?"

"Veell, I haf an uncle who makes der wood work, a brudder who puts on der lock, a sister who papers der inside, und my fadder screws on der hinges, und by sweeping oudt my own store I vhas able to buy dot trunk for sixty cents."

"Do you ever let a customer go out without buying?'

"Vnell, I doan' remember of sooth calamity. If I can't sell him, up ville comes in und tries it. If she rant seri him, her sister comes in und speaks like He knows dot we hat to sacrifice pecause our stock whas too large, und he hangs off unds he peats aroundt, und I finally licans and Independ close der bargain und assure him dot I leaf for der County House to-morrow." the Bourton

"And you lose--" "Vhell, dot suit cost me \$5.25 in Rochester!"

"I guess yo'll pull through?"

"I hope so. You see, I lif oop stairs to save house rent. I keep no clerk to embezzle from me. I use some kero sene to save gas. My rent vhas low pecause I vhas a good tenant. I haf aunts und uncles und brudders in der clothing und trunk peesness. I vhas acquainted mit Vanderbilt und Gould. I puys vhen through the long hall, up stairs, turned it whas hard times. Discount my own paper. All diss whas werry favorable for my peesness, und it vhas dose reasons dot make me offer you a complete suit of dot French broad cloth for \$22. I assure you dot it vhas der greatest bargain in der world." "And that suit cost you-"

"Seven dollars in Rochester, but if pay \$14 fare to Rochester and back, lose two days und whas \$4 for hotel bill how much you make, eh? You must think of

dose things."

Making Fireworks. "The making of fireworks cannot be learned in a day," said a well known pyrotechnist to a New York reporter. "It is absolutely necessary for a boy to begin when he is about 14 years old, and when he is 25 he has a perfect knowledge of the work. His education consists of a full knowledge of chemistry, and light and color combinations. The bases of the colors are as follows: Red, nitrate of strontia, ordinary green, nitrate of baryta. best green, chlorida of baryta, vellows, chloride of soda; purple, chloride of copper, schertress, copper, whites, antimony, nitrate of potash, and brillant white, nitrate of mag nesium. The latter is as expensive as silver, and therefore is only used in the most expensive displays. Forming large devices is an art of itself. First, the artist draws the picture in section 10 feet by 5 and he is followed by the carpenter, who makes the frame out of rattan and thin wood. After this is done, the fireworks and quick math are fastened on. The asteroid rockets, which are so pleasing are arranged as follows: At the top of the rocket proper is a small parachute to which the stars are attached. As soon as the rocket reaches its altitude, a flame shoots through an orifice at the top and ignites the stars and then the parachute takes care of them. The original cost of set pieces ranges from \$50 to \$250; the representation of Niagara, \$100; bombs, \$10 to \$15, and fire-portraits \$75.

A Journey to the Sun.

Prof. S. P. Langley, in the September Century most magnetic talkers I ever listened to, As to the distance of ninety-three million miles, a cannon-ball would travel it in about fifteen years. It may help us to the globe. I believe with Mr. Perkins, remember that at the speed attained by the Limited Express on our railroads a train which had left the sun for the earth long head, has carried us through a panwhen the Mayflower sailed from the Delfhaven with the Pilgrim Fathers, and which ran at that rate day and right, would in 1884 still be a journey of some years away from its terrestrial station. The fare, at the customary rates, it may be remarked, would be rather over two million five hundred thousand dollars, so that it is clear that we should need both money and leisure for the journey.

Perhaps the most striking illustration of the sun's distance is given by expressseconds. Forty years ago, 1844, the best blayed oudt. It whas hardt scratching would call velocity of nerve transmission. It has been found that sensation is not cupies a very minute time in traveling his companions on a Pan-Handle train. its finger into the candle, there is a cer- thing, too. Got it right here under my tain almost inconceivably small space of seat. It beats the Kelly motor all to fore he feels the heat. In case, then, a What if it isn't bigger than a hat-box. fingers were burned.

What Becomes of Old Shoes.

Few are well-informed enough to that what they send away, as so much trash. often comes back again, in the shape of ornamental or useful articles. An exchange savs:

Old shoes are cut up in small pieces, and these are put for a couple of of days chloride of sulphur, which makes the leather very hard and britcle. After this i effected, the material is washed in water, dried, ground to powder, and mixed with some substance which makes the particles adhere together, as shellac, good blue, or thick solution of gum. It is then pressed into moulds, and shaped sey. Before taking the lid off I'll turn into combs, buttons, knife-handles, and many other articles.

Bill Nye and Phrenology. An erroneous phrenologist once told me that I would shine as a revivalist, and said that I ought to marry a tall blonde with a nervous, sanguinary temperament. Then he said: "One dollar, please," and I said: "All right, gentle scientist with the tawny mane, I will give you the dollar and marry the tall tlonde with the bank account and bilious temperament when you give me a chart showing me how to dispose of a brown-eyed brunette with a thoughtful cast of countens who married me in an unguarded ment two years ago."

He looked at me in a repro of way, struck at me with a absent minded manner and

There is prospect of a Missonri that will

THE FARM.

The Kansas Horticultural Society farms of that State.

Large, perfect fruit can only be grown where there are large, healthy leaves, and a due proportion must be maintained between the two.

ands are said to be buying some of the best horses that can be bought in this country to improve their horses.

necessfully shipped from New York to London by steamers, arriving in a perfeetly fresh and palatable condition. Seed bears should not be saved from

several times for table use, but they should be saved from one end of a row while green. The fact is often that earth piled

around a tree to the depth of two or three development. At the age of 45 or 50 feet during the summer is pretty sure death to it. The surlight is shut off from the roots, and a tree is as unable to live as an animal would be without air.

The New England Farmer says that to raise a perfect crop of applies or pears requires the beginning of the work at east two years in advance, since soil and the woody growth of the tree both in-

fluence the size and quality of the fruit. caused by a minute insect which burrows under the skin, and that keeping the hogs which the person becomes nearsighted, in the filth breeds the it sect. To cure it wa h the pigs with strong soap suds, and when dry, grease with mixed coal oil and

The Director of the lows Agricultural College value: the various milk produc ing foods as follows: Corn, per 100 pour de, 50 cente; outs, 60 cents; barley, years, two days after his capture. 55 cents; wheat, 65 cents; bran, 70 cents; oil meal, \$1.45; clover hay, 80 c-nts; tim-

Too much nitrogenous manure or too much barnyard manure produces a rank great interest. growth of straw without a corresponding increase of grain, and this large growth is very liable to fall down Salt, lime an I phosphate would have a tendency to stiffen the straw and produce a heavier grain.

F. D. Curtis, in the New York Trib-

Thousands of dollars are lest to horse owners and the country each year by the carelessness with which the colts are handled during the first eix or pine months of their existence. Like plants, if they are stunted in the start it is very hard to get a rapid, healthy growth out of them afterward, as it will show on them as long as they live.

"You didn't know I was an inventer. absolutely instantaneous, but that it oc- did you, boys?" inquired a drummer of along the nerves; so that if a child puts "Well, I am though. Have got a big time, say one-hundredth of a second, be- pieces. Do you see this little box? child's arm were long enough to touch I tell you there's power enough inside of the sun, it can be calculated from this it to blow up the boiler of the locomotive known rate of transmission that the in- ahead there, or knock this train from the fant would have to live to be a man of track. It's powerful, and no mistake, over a hundred before it knew that its and dangerous to handle. Killed two men in Indianapolis last week. Not long ago it tackled a big clothing house in Philadelpuia and absolutely ruined it. The week before that it wrecked a steamer on Chesapeake Bay. The pilot had been experimenting with it for several months, and finally got careless. No trouble about power, power enough to knock the earth off its axis. The trouble is to apply it. Now, I'll take the lid off and show you; oh, you fellows need not jamp off the train. I know how to handle it, and there ain't any danger."

"It's a storage battery-the most perfeet and powerful storage battery ever constructed. I had it made in New Jerthe box over and show you-come ba here. I tell you there is no dan and show the label.

The box was turned over, a botton the trembling drums inscription:

"2 qts. N. J.

While

urge the growing of cedar screens on the

The horse breeders of the Sandwich Is-

American milk and cream have been

vines that have had the pods picked off from which no beans have been gathered

ard, equal parts

othy, 50 cents; potatoes, 10 cents.

Remember that meal stirred in pepper tea is excellent for fo vls in cold weather; add a little sulphur once in a while. Then give green food once in a while, with an ample supply of whole, sound grain, and you can hardly fail to get a good supply of eggs if the fowls have anything like a decent winter quarters.

une says he plowed up a six-acre field where the grass is running out, and found it was due to the presence of white grubs in the soil. He sowed it to brekwheat which the grubs will not est, and proposes to starve them out, He will plow the land after the buck wheat is eff, and sow to cats in the spring.

"What do you call it?"

surrounds the muscle of the eye. When a near object is to be looked at, this brothers named James, William muscle relaxes and allows the lens to Samuel Holdon, quarreled six years a thicken, increasing its refractive power. with an unknown man who was kil The inner and outer mussle to which I outright in an affray. Which of the referred, are used in covering the eye brothers struck the fatal blow is not known on the object to be looked at, the inner but a deadly feud has since existed beone being especially used when a near tween James and William. Monday the object is to be looked at. It is, in the difference culminated in a fierce battle three muscles mentioned that the fatigue is felt, and relief is secured temporarily ed Fialey interfered, whereupon James by closing the eyes or gazing at far-dis- Heliberately raised a revolver and shot tant objects. The usual indication of him dead. The murderer then fled. strain is a redness of the rim of the eye- Wm. Holden was arrested and is in it. lid, betokening a congested state of the The Holden family has a bad reputation. inner surface, accompanied with some pain. Rest is not the proper remedy for a fatigued eye, but the use of glasses of sufficient power to render unnecessary so much effect to accommodate the eye to

"When do eyes begin to age?" "At about the 10th or 12th year of

vision."

ife, when they have reached their full the lenses cease to thicken, when the pressure is removed and old sight begins.

"Will a child who has to use glasses ever outgrow the custom?"

"Not as a general thing, but other glasses of different thickness will be used. Sometimes have occured where children outgrew the use of glasses. Second sight, or the apparent recovery of Mr. Harris says the swine mange is strength of vision, is a change, in elongation, in the shape of the eye-ball, by accompanied by the change in the lens caused by the appearance of a cataract."

Farmer City for numerous thefts, has Volcell, Rossie & Fudiker was being use been sent to the penitentiary for three

William Williams, at Shawneetown has been sentenced to twenty-five years

at Carrollton, charged with rape, and man had his scull badly fracture drinking bedbug poison, was successful and was scalded in a terrible m after all. He linge.ed until Saturday Death to him will be a merc.ful and then died.

by insurance.

Two men were stopped by highwaymen Bortman was relieved of a gold watch and chain. The second man showed allowed the water in the boiler to ru fight when stopped, and fired twice at down too low, and filled them sudden! him without effect, when he ran, escaping without injury. The extensive flouring mill and wheat

elevator, situated at Waterloo, Monroe \$10,000 to \$12,000. county, Ill., owned by Kehler Bros., burned Monday, together with thirty or forty thousand bushels of wheat and six hundred barrels of flour. Loss about \$200,000; insured for \$100,000, largely in Eastern and foreign companies. Governor Hamilton proclaims a

ward of \$200 for the arrest of L. C. Chandler, of Chand'erville, Cass county, who is indicted in Morgan county for forging notes and mortgages to the pans-it one can afford t amount of \$9,000. Chandler was a member of the Thirty-second General Asseinbly of Illinois.

At Illiopolie the dry goods store of W. A. Mathews & Co. was robbed on Saturday night by Henry Bradford, a colored man of Detroit. He succeeded in carrying off some \$200 worth of silks and clothing. He was sent to jail at Springfield. The goods, excepting the clothing; were recovered.

At Pearl, Thomas Johnson attempted to shoot Smithe Hoover, in Bill Sink's saloon, but the revolver failed fire, and he began pounding Hoover with it, whereupon Hoover drew his knife and stabbed Johnson six or seven times, one being behind the ear, which proved fatal. The two men had gambled all nig' and were intoxicated.

A seven year-old daughter Young, residing at Carrollt eaten anything for twentyhas been afflicted with th cannot be made to te food. The physic cannot recover, her condition the past te A col

The murdered man was highly respected.

N. C. Thompson's bank at Rockford closed Tuesday morning. A notice was posted on the door of the bank, signed: "N. C. Thompson, president," reading as follows: "Owing to the stringency of the money market, I am unable to meet my obligations as they mature and am compelled to suspend. Believing from common experience that an a signment would result in unnecessary losses creditore, I have determined to apply n assets directly to satify the debts If su course shall not meet my creditors' proval, as soon as accurate lists of the pr erty and liabilities can be made, I shall I glad to meet my creditors in consultion as to how their interests can best be subserved." The liabilities are stated to be half a million, the assets include stock in the N. C. Thompson Manufacturing Company, and are believed sufficient to to cover all liabilities. A terrible accident occured at Morton,

Ill., Tuesday evening, resulting in death of three, and perhaps four page. Rayno Huber, a tramp, arrested at steam apparatus in the wagon factory n the manufacture of cider, when suddeny the boiler exploded with terrific force. The debris of the wracked building to fire and was consumed. The explosion in the State prison for the murder of caused the instant death of the engineer, Socrates Tucker. The case has excited Jacob Hagle, and a boy named Briseler. The bodies of the others are underneath Thomas Mertin, of serseyville, in jail the smoking ruins. Christian Ackerwho attempted suicide a week ago by breast bone crushed, several ribs Henry Rossie had his shoulder an Young Brothers' large paper and paint broken, two ribs fractured, and an eye house, at Quincy, suffered loss by fire, destroyed. Besides being badly stalded. Soturday morning, from \$5,000 to \$8,000. George Lawrence is scalded from head to The fire originated from spontaneous foot and no hopes of his recovery are encombustion. The loss is fully covered tertained. A number of persons where were standing in and about the factory were more or less injured. The cause of on Sunday night, at Alton. George the explosion is supposed to be criminal neglect on the part of the engineer, wh with cold water, a mistake for which h paid his life. As near as can be estim ted Taesday evening the loss will be

Household Hints.

When soaking salt fish before add a little vinegar to the wat proves the fish.

bread-pans; bread never by in a bright tin. Indeed, th are oblong ones made

oiling kitchen floo oil, to be applied paint brush, and in and off with spots do not s' Put your ol ight; in the this into a be sude, to whi

> d orys tale, two a layers of carbolized wool, and allow then required for use a sme

s snipped off and slightly hen it can be inserted into theo, of the tooth, where it will solidiae ease produced by this simble edy is really very great. Another emedy, which frequently gives relief and is recommended by a physician is mal parts of chloroform and spirits of

Catching a Tartar. "Did you go to the Palmer house and erview Mr. Haebrook, of the Kansas

Oity Times? "Well, y-a-a-a."

"Make about a column of it." 'Oh, but he wouldn't be interviewed.

What's that!" No, sir; he got me to subscribe is paper and then said he had anoth ment, So he walked off, leavin thout any interview and \$4 out

On his Dakots farm ex-President Ha as this year 550 acres of grain.

W. F ON THE

Speech of for Gov

AN EXH

Of the Par

The Park

People A RICHMOND Calkins, Re opened the

Protect

Egg shells clear coffee as w eggitself.

Don't waste your time sco

iron

dip ther

or the made history to blos out the first P With all, wines to s care f

> lastin and th has s corru ing consci a stag come

> > 1 It v adopi tions pose

gersol tertai

decla form gdrif it is

until the murmurs of that unhappy land has filled the globe.
The history of the tariff in this country

begins with the adoption of the present Con-

the fathers in 1790. The constitutional questions as to the power of the Govern-

ment to lay imposts upon foreign commerce, for the double purpose of raising revenue and

protecting home industries, was in the first instance thoroughly discussed. Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Madison and Hamilton were among the men who advocated the doctrine for protection. Tariff laws from

that time forward were constantly enacted, modified, amended or repealed, until the

year 1846, when the Robert J. Walker tariffact, or free trade law, more properly speaking, was enacted and became the policy of the Government until the year 1861.

.H. CALKINS

IE ISSUES OF THE DAY

of the Republican Candidate Governor in Opening of the Canvass at Richmond, July 31.

EXHAUSTIVE DISCUSSION

Paramount Question of Tariff stection-How the Republian Tariff Laws Have Benefited the Nation.

THE MEETING.

ark Opera House Crammed With le Anxious to Hear Major Calkins. MOND, Ind., July 31 .- Hon. W. H. s. Republican nominee for Governor, I the campaign in the Park Opera this evening. The building, which bout two thousand five hundred peo-

rowded, and as many more were m the door, hundreds of whom nder the windows and about the share as they could in the treat those who could hear it all.

THE SPEECH.

Presentation of Corrent Political Issues.

atry like ours history repeats itself The Republican party is eny in an effort to save the industhe labor system of the country ruin. The Democratic party is n trying to destroy both. In 1856 ilican party opposed the extension; in 1860 it refused to allow the ment of the Union; in 1864 it remit to a dishonorable peace; in sisted upon the adoption of the ial amendments; in 1872 it re-nsincerity; in 1876 it opposed ns, and in 1880 it was in favor of ev. in all of which it was opposed mocratic party. So, today, the party is engaged in an assault dustrial interests of the country at and wicked a manner as it was

estions in each of the periods I Democratic party have eulogized an whom they are pleased to the great embodiment of Demoment and principle, it becomes o animadvert upon a sentence his letter declining the nemi-Tilden's language is as follows; years of continuous maladmin-

Sutler, of Massac
was before the
plainly informed
ives there assembly ITTLE
same as a teriff f
short, he tore the lian thort, he tore the lion probable animal over wir. J. J. He plainly esid that the plainly disputed waterson and other of poet percentage, which has bee pour trade, which has bee pour trade, which has bee pour eratic platform for another the plainly esides issue with its takes issue with its takes

Another declaration Another declaration and a left in uncertainty manages, and the left in uncertainty manages, and the last uncertainty manages are tangling alliances in 10 sec. The last specific g. 1 Acopt the Democratic party is 2020. 1856, in reference to taging party has abolished unaversaction acquisition of for the left.

party has abolished lulavy or acquisition of for sequestion of for slavery might spread The declaration in a quagold and silver coin; 1410d sond and surver coin 1 130di sonvertible into a cut W stout loss, is a departite po-ratic policansh We i Jufeq telves, as Reg s. (wearingt mo-yorted the De appratical equations of its were on this cutof its ways on this sub-spued of late years, and his posswithin constitutional IDM on the platform of the L vavenage. the platform of the Lyavanas State of 1878—a copy me, and reported at us we Fitch, an ex-United property of the copy tor—provided, among 1/2 321 Democratic party of come and the resumption of epi in favor of paying the might of the currency, and the amets onto for national bank on might out the contract of the currency of the such legislation froc deiq p djust the volumenal elejes commercial and etin persere country. I rem, and of aus

country. Tem, and can vase against m, "e ocrats of this Eng in. to saint which he declar the pour loi be that the in the abandoned its at or the country and the country and the country are the country and the country are the country. The country are considered in the country the Pots Joy est money, and to doctrine of paper o'd to have forgotten to utterances of the control of the co subject. But, in d things, they have far Republicans have how countries for which many It seems strange t teams.
Democratic platforchesion tion for a free ballone plot when it is considerent coupled with falso hy 18 10

der the demoralis ng is not difficult. round of sure of whole governments with the

> the sexes wearing t aligns other is a sumptuness the many others have been wearing tooks of this State fromeseon against which I hade gell tryecratic party specificalline fall warn the German voted did an Democratic party will the fall as long as they find it apprends to the moment that it apprends the sexes we were the sexes of aw. The prohibation dianor daugh of the law and the moment that the appearance of the power to him solution of the power to him solution the state of the power to heir estimate the power that the power to heir estimate the power that the power to heir estimate the power that the power to heir estimate the power to heir estimate the p and slavery tory of the Democrat with all classes in wad ne most singular uche his

people and informs the document party intends to forfeit super grants for the purposes tensors, the old same of the with an open hand. d erected them into mag

the old game of talking on the to different classes. He dod with the declaration but a smout that it is the duty be a "as protect its citizens signous when compared with accent provinces. It girdled the continent it as iron span. It made the citizen of one art of the country intimate and familiar with ne other. It pensioned the patriot, and cared r the soldiers' widow and orphan. It has hade progress absolutely without parallel in latory it built cities, and made the desert when compared with trave III.

While the assertional Villy
which should be carried at
exactness, yet the
never attempted to
citizen, either at he
his rights might be
while it withholds a part
while it withholds a part
any, or to construe.

only means that can
rights of American blossom as the rose. It literally carried ut the prophecy of Abraham Lincoln, its at the prophecy of Abraham Lincoln, its rat P-esident, expressed in his own words: With malice toward none, with charity for II, with firmness in the right as God gives a to see the right, let us finish the work we re in, to bind up the Nation's wounds, to are for him who shall have borne the bathered for his wider over the red de and le, and for his widow ond orphans to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and rights of American simply ridiculous. I am at a loss to kno asting peace among ourselves and with all

fleet in Canadian waters, lichu a foreign army in Met ann

aud, after its conquest the ill fated MaxinRepublics

the Gulf of Mexico wrtance the French fiest. In this cratcher and distress, Russia wadays is

be remembered by the newspi the critical moment treat their

peared off New Yo.ock in trade in our waters 'They solemn's French and Britscience has all say today what adopt the doctri power had upo adopt the doctri when the winsist that in ordered

And still the sage of the Democratic party the acquisition of Louisium.

Mexican Territories. Tellala
Republican party for the Allo and the great leader of Democratic though has seen nothing but maladministration, orruption and abuse of power during the last two decades. Mr. Tilden unrerritory of Alaska is in sol in coratic thought. Let may do it ry. It is well known that us sequired by purchase frueeds the recent war we were at offer by Great Britain and France equipolative recent in the coratic state. sciously described the Democratic party he picture is perfect. It is stagnant pool, the waters whereof have begersoll's sign-board, which had on it: "En ertainment for man and beast," and pointed daily to recognize the rig.
Confederacy as a governound cording to it what is kent Supporting to our Government upon o where once stood a hotel and barn, but which had been burned down and destroyed for more than twenty years. embargo and closed the The Platforms of the Two Parties. Confederacy again and intercourse. For a le wintercourse for a le wintercourse for a le wintercourse the Government of the Confederavillar question was at issue t no as feet in Canadian waters. Ichn.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

It will be useful to examine the platform adopted by the national and State convenlions of the Democratic party, for the purpose of ascartaining and comparing their declarations with their acts. It is easy to formulate platforms, but in sending them adrift for the consideration of the people, it is of the first importance to know whether the declarations made and the acts and purposes of those making them are in harmony. For the purpose, therefore, of con trasting the declarations of the Democratic party with their acts, I invite the atten-tion of the people to some of the resolu-tions in their national and State platforms, and the acts of the party in connection find among the first annuaisted minat

friendship in the day of our emergency. Viewing it from this standpoint it is no wonder that the Democratic perty condemned the wisdom of the policy of this Government in the acquisition of Alaska. It could not be expected that the convention dominated by a sentiment such as controlled the Democratic convention at Chicago could the Democratic convention at Chicago could find any good in the policy or act of inter-national courtesy that had borne so heavily upon the great bulk of that party there rep

It was an exhibition of sublime impudence, however, on the part of the convention to declare that the Republican party was re-aponsible for the decay of our morchat marine. They declare themselves in favor o building it up, but omit to declare that they building it up, but omit to declare that they were the cause of its destruction. It is true that they falsity history by asserting that the Republican party was responsible for its destruction, when the fact remains, which all history will record, that our merchant marino was destroyed by the Rebel cruisers, put affect by the uniriendly hand of England during our recent war. England, always awake to her own interests, did not desitate to violate international law, for which an international tribunal held her repasible at its close, that she might gain an advantage over us. Quick to perceive that in would take its place, under guise of building niederate cruisers, sheermed and set aflos pirate ships that fed upon our commercial marine and lit up the heavens with our burning vessels. In the face of this history

the Republican party is responsidestruction. The Republican attempted to restore it, but has at every step with the opposition ceratic party, and while pretend-favor of restoring it they have ad a suggestion as to how it should about. In the light of these Democratic resolution upon that and no place in truthful history, es no place among men except of Cervantes' bombastic effusions

Note.
Democratic State and national will be found vague allusions to e reform. Exactly what is in-not readily be understood. We hey ere not in favor of the reform instituted by the Republicans, ricks' recent declaration, in his the Democratic convention at dissipates all uncertainty on that than they are, the recent overor Pendleton, leaves no room for at the Democrate party is utterto civil service reform such as a tered upon under Republican true that Senator Pendleton was of the present civil service law, as a Senator may be the y law which he introduces and is also true that the opponents a the Senator that United States. a the Senate of the United States from the Democratic side, and leten found himself confronted by a hold, unrelanting warfare is true that all the opposition to the House was from the Demonand the first opportunity which ats of Ohio got to show their ap

endieton in a tank of standard at his best friends predict that no political resurrection for a practical illustration of Demo matter what their utterapose at ask loufer than their words.
arefore, the resolutions of the atform, as compared with their

nsist. THE CHARACTER OF DEMOCRACY.

tends to love abstract virtue, to reform. It falsifies in its tempts a straddle on the tariff: pher dispatches, nurses repuit fraud on the ballot-box, ses, nurses forgery, defiles the ins the judicial ermine, desarms the patriot. Its deviltry is seen uttoyances of its last platform, wherelast Legislature for passing an police bill, and yet cries mda ti oice for local self-government.

g to be the soldiers' and sailors akes an uncertain declarawhat soldiers it desires By its utterances, also in atform, it condemns the chief this State for the appointment rty friends to the control of the enevolent and penal institu-State, whereas his immediate hey assume to denounce the Executive. And the Democratic tre, in violation of all law and all tions of this State, in addition to crimes, sought to correct by Execuapproval of measures which his views by a threat to withmal appropriation bills upless to his consent to their nefarious his the Democratic party, in attorm, reaffirm and approve.

rty, both State and national bearers for the coming campaign. SE EXPUBLICAN PLATFORM. In contrast with thoutterances of the Dem eratic platform, I respectfully call attenon to the minciples laid down in the Re

ublican platform, and challenge a comperi-

on of the sate of that party with the princi-

self in favor of protecting correct inequalities in the to reduce excessive taxation. y; declares itself in favor unit value between gold the regulation of commerc the States. The establish at of labor, and the enforce-oight hour law; the settle-ations between nations by in-bitration; is against the imin the civil service. It declares its opposition to the acquisition of large tracts of the ablic domain by corporations or individuals, and the forfeiture of all un-arrandisticoid hands. It expresses gratistide a soldiers and sailors for the of the Mopres dectrine; the restora-our havy; the rebuilding of our mer-merine and the catablishment of Dur f polygray, and declares that the Gov. United States is a Nation, and practices of ballot-box etuffing

uself at present, as in the past, per of liberal pensions to the soldiers platform is equally explicit; it ayor of reform in the present is and reformatory institu beyond the reach of perty guiation and ventilation of supervision of police au-ectarian public schools, and egulating the fees of county ntamendments to the Con government to a voto of passured se the State has arvelous presperity many of the Constitution of 1852, utional convention, to the oof the State may exercise alienable right of voting which affect them.

ems, both State and na-in perfect hermony with the per unlican party, and three of the coundina

so that they might not become too independent, just as, 3,000 years later, England com-pelled the American colonists to desist from nanufacturing. Athens was a distinctively protective city. The Cesars restored the protective policy to Rome, which had fallen into decay in the corrupt days preceding into decay in the corrupt days preceding their rule. Gibbon says that the rate of cus toms under Augustus varied from one-eighth to one fortieth of the value of the article.
This charge was laid especially upen the goods of Arabia and India.
The struggles of the eighteenth century were for the markets of the world. France and England fought for the possession of America and then for India. England mes Holland and Spain upon the high seas, and the prizes won in the naval battles changed vorld's trade. After the struggle began for the mastery by the British merchants, England adopted a thoroughly protective policy, and maintained it, until she became dictator in the commercial world, laying tribute upon all articles which was desirable for the protection of her internal manufaccould compete with foreign trade by home could compete with foreign trade by nome industry. For this purpose she transplanted the busy artisans from Switzerland, France and Germany, and planted them in her own midst. In 1730 there came a bold discussion of a proposed policy that all sorts of merpsying customs or fees, but until 846 the customs were retained and England protected her industries. Then she de-pressed her wags classes to the lowest living wages, and has since kept them as abject me-missin her workshops, without hope of rising, only to eke out a miserable existence until death relieves them. This was the price of free trade to England's laborers. To Ireland she pursued a worse policy. After absorbing Ireland by a permicious system of land laws, and planting her own emissaries there, she wickedly tore down the manufacturing essablishments of Dublin and Cork, and trans-planted the skilled artisans to Manchester ad Birmingham. The Irish tenant became ittle better than a slave to the English landlord, and the manufacturing establishments were destroyed and the operatives compelled to leave Ireland, to become the menials of England's manufacturers. Ireland's popula-tion, under this pernicious system, has been reduced from 8,000,000 to 5,000,000; starva-tion and misery fastened upon the people,

all cereals, cotton, bay, potatos and tobacco, in 1860, was but \$088 000 000, while in 1880 it amounted to \$2,287,000,000.

I need not go further into quotations of

I need not go further into quotations of statistics to prove the enormous increase in our farm productions and the advance of prices over the days of free trade. The facts are known to all intelligent agriculturists. An appeal to the farmers of Wayne County to compare the condition of things in 1880, would darnish the most cogent proof that the condition of things in 1880, would farnish the most cogent proof that the condition of the farm and the farmer is greatly improved in the latter year. And healt at any in to the advancement and beautiful the anormous gains and healt are hard, and there have a tried in the advancement and production of the citizen and the raising of revenue. If the tariff laws framed alike for the protection of the citizen and the raising of revenue. If the tariff laws have produced robbery and theft, as is so freely charged by the dectrinaires of free trade, why is it that tuch unparalleled prosperity has been realized throughout the country? The answer is easy when the facts are scrutinized. We consume in this country ninety we export out ten per cent. The home market is always a better one than the foreign market. The exportation of ten per cent, of our farm products conclusively shows that whave not yet arrived at the full tide of manufacturing prosperity. There should be made division of labor that this country could Stopping at this point for the purpose of examining the diversity of views expressed in this question, and the origin of those views, I cite, as an example of the growth of news, I cite, as an example of the growth of the doctrine of free trade in this country, the content of slave-holding statesmen and their core of the subject. I ascert as a fact that when the country of the state was found that its of the state was found that its of the state was found the states of the state of the cies, very like those which are borne today by similar classes. These transparencies acrounced that henceforth this Government would protect its home industries against the encroachment of foreign articles. These mottoes found utterance and amplitude in the discussions which soon thereafter followed by the fathers and framers of the Constitution. But it was not until more than a quarter of a century had passed that the slave-owners in nanufacturing interest and wage class of the people, was inimical and hostile to the institution of slavery. It was then that their statesmen, with some noble exceptions, espoused the cause of free trade and labored ufacturing prosperity. There all a division of labor that this of arduously to indoctrinate the country with that theory. And the present documnities of free trade are the disciples of that school consume the entire product of tield. This is apparent to the he takes into consideration the hat found it necessary to advocate free trade that elavery might not perish from the Re-public. In various forms and shapes this wheat, when exported, comes in dipetition with the wheat of the Bal India. It is significant to examicrease of the product of wheat in a question was discussed, from time to time, down to the year 1860, when the Southern foreign countries in the years. These industries ha lated largely in the last fow y Algiers, Australia, the Arget and Chili. Add to this the first thing they did after this attempt of se-cession was to place in the organic law of the so-called Confederato States their theory on this subject. They had become so theroughly indectrinated with this false notion, that they put into the Constitution of the eccalled Confederate States this clause: and Chill. Add to ans a Baltic and of India, reliable statistics, and a year or two before Europe will be shut our farmers. In 1873 the from India amounted to bels, bus in 1882 it had jum Section 8. Congress shall have power to lay and collect tax duties, imposts and excise for revenue necessary to pay the debts, provide for common defense and carry on the

bushels. In seven mon

the shipments have all enormous sum of 31,000 India, which will give for

numbers, 50,000,000 bushel 13,000,000 over last year.

wheat crop is more than d

Zealand the farmers has primitive way of wheat imported agricultural m England and this country persons predict a large product there. I say, the this country, that your set in a country, that your set.

product there. I say, the this country, that your on the future is to look to the the consumption of the farms. This can only by increased and divergence of this country sufficient agricultural products is now engaged in agricult forty-two per cent. of the try. The direct influence trade will have upon the summer of the product of the

try. The direct influences free trade will have upon country will be, (1) to for shop millions of operative (2) to force the surplus ration overcrowded market and

of farm productions to a make them absolutely unfarm, to a greater or less To illustrate this point I have of this course.

could be substituted for them. Hence it foliows that if free trade should obtain in

this country, \$30,600,000 at least would be lost to the farmers. It is said in answer that the citizens would pay less for their clothing, and thile the farmers would lose this meney, the purchasers of ciothing would make the leaving in the difference between the

A IC THE REAL PROPERTY.

ing in the difference between the

debt or tax on importation from foreign na-tions be laid to promote or foster any branch of industry.
So good a Democrat as Hon. W. W. Eaton, of Connecticut, found it necessary, in the course of his remarks on the recent Morrison teriff bill in the House of Representatives, to notify these gentlemen from the South who were clamoring for free trade, that they were not acting under the clause of the Con-atitution of the so called Confederate States, which had gone down in a bloody struggle, but were acting under the Constitution of the fathers of the Republic, who had given an interpretation to the general welfare clause in harmony with the protective system.

vernment * * *, but no bounty shall granted from the Treasury, nor shall any

Government .

npted to secede from the Union.

m. Is is not strange that Connecticut Democrat should find it ecessary to wern the great bulk of which they had so recently fought to main-tain? Is it net surprising that he felt it indumbent on him to wern this section of the Democratic party that they must cease their warfare upon the industries of this country, and administer to them a fitting and proper rebuke for their attack upon the doctrine of the fathers that had brought to his State

such prosperity and happiness? Mr. Eaton was not single in his party in administering a rebuke to the free-trade wing of the Democracy. Hon. Samuel J. Randall, Hon. John Finerty, and other eminent Democratic statesmen, warned their party that, if they persisted to advocate that fatal policy, destruction would not only overtake them, but the country would be plunged into utter ruin. Hon. John V. Sindley, of Maryland, a Democratic member, probed the ulcer to the core, in the use of this language, in discussing the Morrison oil:

"The United States Government was formed in part for the creation, extension and protection of man lacturers. The Confederate States Government was formed for the purpose of simply encouraging agri-culture. Its labor was slave, and no other form of development was possible. For this they went to war not for slavery, but for free trade. The thinkers, the great men of the South, the seers of the people, reveled in the visions of a commercial alliance with England, of which the besis was to be untimited cotton and cheap manufactures. That is the vision of the free trade party to-

During the recent session of this Congress a During the recent session of this Congress a notable measure of free trade was brought forward by the Democratic party in the Lower House of Congress. It is known as the Morrison tariff bill. Its title was a specious missepresentation, for it bretended to reduce war taxation, when, in fact, as Mr. Findlay, of Maryland, said, "It meant twenty per cent. off today, ton per cent. tomorrow, not to get rid of war taxes, but to get rid of the protection part of the tariff law." It was a step in the direction at free trade, from which, if it the direction of free trate, from which, if it been take there tould have been not fell in July. fell in July.

hands of agents at the seaboard, and com-1860 and 1880, for upon both these periods the estimated value was upon a coin basis. The number of improved farms in 1880 was a little over 2,000,000. The number in 1880 was a little ever 4,000,000. The number of The number of acres of improved land in 1860 was a little over 163,000,000, and the number in 1880 was a little less than 285,-003,000. So that it is seen that the farms have doubled in number, and the acreage of improved lands has almost doubled beween these periods, while the ratio of inhabitants during the same period has in-creased at a much less per cent. A greater advance has been inste in the product of the farms during those periods. Corn ad-vanced from a total product of 838,000,000 bushels to 1,754,000,000, or 109 per cent., while wheat went from 173,000,000 of bushwhile wheat want from 173,000 000 of bushels of 165 per cent. of increase. All cereals from 1,239,000,000 of bushels to 2 697,000,000 of bushels to 112 per cent. Cetton from 4 670,000 bales in per cent. Cotton from 4 670,000 bales in 1859 to 5,950,000 bales in 1882. Fifty years ago 60 per cent. of our export trade was ton; now it only amounts to one-third of our exportation. The consumption of cot-ton in American manufactories has increased in still greater proportion. From 422,000,000 pounds in 1860, we now consume over 750,000,000 pounds, with a very rapid increase since 1880. Our wool product in 1880 was four times as much as in 1860. We now produce about 300,000,000 pounds of wool, and our manufacturing establishments pay to the farmers the enormous sum of more than \$100,000,000 for that product alone. Our wool product has become so enormous that we only import about one-fifth of the wool required for consumption in our manufacturing establishments, and almost all of the imported wool is of the coarser grades, known as carpet wools, although a small proportion of superfine wool for intermix-

ture with our products for the finer qualities of cloth is still imported; but the amount is inconsiderable.
It is estimated that since 1860 our cattle

inconsiderable.

It is estimated that since 1860 our cattle have been improved, both by breeding and in number, so that the value exceeds the total value of 1860 by \$287,000,000. The cattle exported in 1860 averaged only \$38 a head, while the exports of 1881 averaged \$78 a head. In 1860 our entire export of annual products was only \$20,000,000. In 1836 it amounted to \$175,000,000.

Another discouragement which we labored under in 1860 has, in part, passed away. Farm products were often high at the seaboard, but very low in the interior. For instance, in December, 1860, cats in New York were worth thirty seven cants per bushel and in Chicago seventeen cents. Corn in the same year was worth in New York sixty eight cents, and twenty seven cents in Chicago. Wheat \$1.35 in New York, seventy-five cents in Chicago. Our increased facilities of transportation have, during the summer months, largely reduced the price of reights, and brought the values at these points nearer together. The total value of all cereals, cotton, bay, potatoes and tobacco, in 1840, rese, but \$600,000, while in 1880.

pelling us to pay whatever price they desire to extort. Wool is a prime necessitywe must have it at any price—and the pooling system would be recorted to the moment we were deprived of our wool product; and instead of the money being distributed to our farmers, it would go into the hands of the flockmasters of Australia and South America. This has been the history of the prices of articles that we have relieved from duty, and which we were unable to produce on this continent. Plateunable to produce on this continent. Plate-glass, for instance, could not be purchased or less than \$1 45 per square foot until our own manufacturers produced it; and, with an average duty of forty-five per cent. duty upon it, we can now purchase the best qual-ity at from eighty to ninety cents in the market. I might enumerate articles which are familiar to all, to show that when we place ourselves in the hands of the foreign producers the price of the article is enhanced in the market and sold to us at a higher m the market and sold to us at a higher price than the goods we protect and produce at our own homes. Thanks to the genius of our country, which has educated the masses and diffused knowledge generally through-out the States. For we can now appeal to the good sense of our people who have knowl-edge of the practical workings of our govern-mental system, and was abundantly willing mental system, and are abundantly willing to reason for themselves, rather than venture upon an untried sea, without compass or rud-der. Our farming community would rather rely upon their own knowledge of the effect produced in this country under protective tariff laws, than to venture upon a wild theory of free trade doctrinaires. The one has been tested and tried in the last twenty years, and it has proved a blessing to them and a blessing to the country. They see it and are fully aware of its beneficent influences upon their own as well as the general wolfare of all the people; and in the advocacy of pro-tective tariff laws I have no fears when I address an audience of agriculturists. BELATION OF THE TARIFF TO LABOR.

Hon. William R. Morrison, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means of the last House of Representatives, and leader of the free trade Democracy on the floor of the House, as well as his associates, all insist that a protective tariff is hurtful to the labor system of this country. Their argument is that the tariff gives a bounty to the manufacturer that is indirectly paid by the labor that they employ. And, in the next place, that the laborer is compelled to pay an increased price for his living in consequence of this bounty. In answer to these assertions I claim that capital and labor in this country must go hand in hand together; that the downtall of either ruins the other; that therefore, protection to the manufacturing interests of this country is protection to the labor ore and that bounties to manufacturing establishments are kept down by the labor unions, which are nothing but protective societies among the wage classes. In the next place, I claim that protection to manufacturers is a protection to the laborer per ac; for capital is not compelled to seek manufacturing enterprises, while labor must have a market. The manufacturer could make as much money out of his products by a system of cheap leber as he can by high wages, with protection. For example, Eagland is a free-trade country. Her manufacturing interests are in a flourishing condition. Her manufacturers are making money. But how is it with her laborers? Hon. William R. Morrison, chairman of aring interests are in a flourishing ton-on. Her manufacturers are making are. But how is it with her laborers? they able to secumulate property and they able to secumulate property and in homes? I essert that the English the laborer of the lowest living limit. We liver its designation may be, it is certify at the very lowest limit to which later the very lowest limit to which later the laborer of the scale of the scale of the prove this fact to the foreign born may who have made their homes amongst. They know it of their own knowledge, it requires no argument to prove to them the laborer of the older countries gets a pittanes per day. I assert as a fact that the table furnished us from reliable month, that the wages of the tarm laborer and the laborer of the country that the wages of the tarm laborer lapter that the wages of the tarm laborer lapter that the wages of the tarm laborer lapter than the machine shops and manufactures. It the machine shops and manufactures that the day later than the day later than the machine shops and manufactures.

are in the same ratio, ex-are formed skilled labor-cole exception of the latter, is from one-half to two-tion the scale of wages this country. The but few in number the body of the labor of you will be constantly the discussions of this willed labor is paid for as the same class of labor tially admit that fact, I illed laborers of England win comparison to the laboring classes; and it is of the other laboring dues to the very point of the other laboring of the same class is so overwises I have scarcely pass question of fact. With-libors, let me give a faw il-

set by a comparison of the ters in the cities of this cities of England, where sort of labor is performed manufactured. For the linatrations I will take the 2 100,000 people, in round to city of Manchester, in Enlabores of the cities of Lawrence I have on deposit in the savings to the laborers of Manchoster, and a half times the position of these two American but \$7,883,672 deposited in the Out of the 60,000 inhabitants of \$1,678 citisens have \$300, or less, to the deposits are above \$300. Thus be seen in two cities, aggregating population, the savings in the savings in the saving surface and a half as much as the same class of people done-half times more in population of in Manchester, England. But it farm, to a greater or less than the country. There are the control of wool produced in this country. There are the confidence of wool produced in this country. The fire, intermediary and coarse. As I have stready said, we produce nearly all the fine and intermediary we need for home consumption. The tariff upon wool averages from eleven to fourteen cents per pound. If wool is put upon the free list, as our Democratic friends tried to do last winter, the price that the farmer could get therefor will drop that sum per pound. I estimate that wool will then be worth in this country from seven cents to ten cents / pound. I need not sak a farmer whether he could afford to keep sheep on his farm at this price; there could be but one answer; that is, that what sheep there are in this country now would be worth just about what their pelts would bring. Except New Mexico, Texas, and seme parts of California and Nevada, sheep would almost, if not entirely disappear from the United States, if the tariff was abolished. I cetimste that this would take from the pockets of the farmers, in round numbers, \$50,000,000, and there could be nothing put upon the farms to supply the place of sheep. I have asked intelligent farmers what would probably take the place of sheep on their farms if this industry became unreminderative, and the answer has been uniformly that there was nothing that could be substituted for them. Hence it follows that if free trade should obtain in

to examine in the city of Richmond books of a merchant as to the price of we loth, cotton goods, delaines, and ging in 1860 and compare it with the price like articles at the presenttime. Upon 1 ing inquiries, anyone will find that pri like articles were higher than they are And this, although free trade existed in I-since which time we have been living, and now under, the protective system. Ex-Sem Eston, on the floor of Congress, asserted in face of free-trade friends, and challen of tree-trade friends, and charless contradiction, that everything from a pape of pins to the farm machinery and thrashing machines on their farms, in the South as West, was cheaper today than it was in 13 and 1350 under free trade. As an illustration of what I say, Lrefer to the single articof woolen blankets, about which our free of woolen blankets, about which our fra trade friends have exercised themselves much among the laboring and wage classes. doubt not that you have heard often, and w often hear again during the discussions the year, that the farmer and laborer are taxe year, that the farmer and laborer are taxe for their blankets from \$1.00 to \$5.00 a pair it will be alleged that this enormous ta goes into the pocket of the manufacturer. I deny that woolens blanked of any quality are as high in price toda as they were in 1860. In the year, J. J. Dobson & Son, of Philadelphi were among the heaviest woolen manufactures of the country. They have furnishes a list of prices for the years 1858, 1859 and 1860 of woolen blankets manufactured an sold by them to the merchants of the country. sold by them to the merchants of the coutry and by the merchants to the people. I lowest grade of coarse blankets manufactu by them were sole at \$2.00 a pair in where the same quality of blankets are manufactured and sold at \$1.25 a The next quality, in 1860, were sold at \$ a pair, and they can now be bought for \$ a pair; and so on to the very highest grawhich are manufactured and sold by the now, and were sold by them in 1860 at \$ a pair to a p

tective system is not borne out by

As a test of what I say, I challenge sny

now, and were sold by them in 1860 at all pair, can now be bought at \$8.50 a p. These are the wholesale prices, you must remember that is under a tariff which petects from forty to sixty per cent. In ot words, under free trade we had to pay free thirty to sixty per cent. higher for the sa class and quality of blankets than we delike the protective law: and, what is the pair of the sa class and quality of blankets than we delike the protective law: and, what is the pair of the pair class and quality of blankets then we do
1884 under a protective law; and, what w
worse for us, the "bounty" that we then ps
went into the pockets of foreign manufactuers, and was not distributed among the l
borers of our own country. But under
tariff there can be no bounty distributed
manufacturers. The trades unions and wormen's organizations keep the price of lab
to its highest limit, which is right, and give
to the manufacturer but a small margin; as
competition almong our own people brin
the price down so low that we obtain she ar
cle at a less rate than we could nnder a sy the price down so low that we obtain the article at a less rate than we could under a system of free trade. It is not confined to the article of blankets alone. Carpets show the same ratio in favor of American industry. So with delaines, cotton fabrics, gingliann, and all that is necessary for any out to do to become thoroughly informed on an subject is to take time to investigate. I greater disparity exists in the values of iron and steel, although we are constantly and that the iron interests of Fennsylvania as protected beyond the bounds of reason. It he free trader will also consists in the rate in the prices of beat rained bar rail iron in Philadelphia from 1855 to 1860, and from 1830 to 1834, he will find a large balance is cut favor as passant. As price during the alluded

> to a sufficier ed upon it, ple in such rger class ve withou If you market at that clas

ystem the

GEO. J. LANGSDALE, PUBLISHER. GREENCASTLE, ; : INDIANA.

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FARMERS certainly err seriously, says the New England Farmer, when they spend valuable time using worthless tools; but it is of little use to urge a man to plow his land well when we know that he has not a tool on his farm fit to work with. Our advice to a man who proposes sell off many of his old tools cesasionally by auction, or to men who have but little use for farming tools, and replace them with the best, well-tested new styles he can find. A new plow-point may cost fifty cents to \$1, but it may enable the plowman and team to earn \$2 where the old one would not earn \$1. Poor plowing by the use of a worn-out plow may diminish a crop very materially.

IF applicants for divorce were treated in this country as such persons are said to be in Afghanistan there would be fewer cases recorded. An Afghan woman having asked for a divorce because her husband was becoming bald-headed, the Ameer, with the wisdom of Solomon when the two women claimed the same child, decreed that the bare head of her husband should be anointed with sour milk, which the women should lick off until the scalp shone like polished brass. The wife was then to ride through the bazar on a monkey with her face astern. Finally both husband and wife were solemnly warned to dwell together in harmony. If divorces were as difficult to cbtain here there would be fewer occasions offered and fewer applications

Only by enforced privation does man learn that he need not be incessantly stuffing himself. Men and women eat to indulge sensual appetite, not to keep up physical energy. They stuff in all they can bear, and shorten the space between eatings as much as they can. The experiment has yet to be tried to see what food. and at what intervals, is needed to sustain life the highest energies. A persevering attempt to widen the intervals of eating, lke that which has shortened them, might in a few generations lift us up to the high plane of the Mexican diamond-back rattlesnake, who feeds but once a year. To eat when it is not required for nutrition, is a sensuality more gross than the ravening beasts. To eat when it is hurtful is still more gross. When man shall eat only to live, his cpiritual rise will be like a sky-rocket, and his wife will not be kept down to the office of a feeder of beasts.

Now that a new trotting record has been made, it is interesting to note the and sat down on a two dollar trunk at of the sun's distance is given by expressslow progress made in cutting down the the door, "what you might cail ing it in terms of what the physiologists A Mighty Powerful Storage Battery. seconds. Forty years ago, 1844, the best blayed oudt. It whas hardt scratching would call velocity of nerve transmission. time was 2 261/2, made by Lady Suffolk. This record was unbroken for twelve years, when, in 1856, Flora Temple went a second better. Three years later the same mare cut down the record to 2:19%. Following is the record for the past forty

Name of Horse.	Year.	Record
Lady Suffolk		2:261/
Flora Temple		2;254
Flora Temple	1859	2:16%
Dexter	1867	2:17%
Goldsmith Maid	1871	2:17
Goldsmith Maid	1874	2:14
Rarus	1878	2:13%
St. Julien	1879	2:12%
St. Julien	1880	2:113
Maud 8	1880	2:10%
Maud 8		2:10%
Jay-Eye-See	1884	2:10
Maud S		2:093

Very Long Lives.

Mrs. Elizabeth Samser, of Orange, Va., is 104 years old.

After living 110 years, James McCabe, of Mars Hill, Me., ended his days in a poorhouse.

The oldest active Free Mason in Ohio is E. S. Kendrick, of Chillicothe, who is in his 95th year.

Terry Johnson, of Jamaica, L. I., is over a century old. His wife died last

month aged 102 years. The widow of Peter Finegan, of West Chester, Pa., is 94 years old. Her hus-

band die 1 at the age of 98. Mrs. Polly Shoulders, of Jasper, Ind., who is in her 90th year, recently walked

fourteen mile in a single day. Ti e centennial anniversary of the birth of Mrs. Eunice Hollister was celebrated

at East Glastonbury, Conn., on Aug. 9. At a recent wedding in Russis, the parents of the groom, who were both present, were aged respectively 103 and 96

On the ninety-second birthday of Mrs. Anna McIntyre, of Fonda, N. Y., she delighted her guests by playing "Aud

Lang Syne' on the piano. A special act gives Simpson Harris, of

> ed Pradier, who died re-Auroax, France, was a century re he married, and he lived with for eight years.

and randered in 1814. He is 104

JAY GOULD.

How the Great Railway Magnate Appears in His Office.

New York Letter in Albany Journal.

to your right," said a gentleman of the required weight. "If you want to see Jay Gould, your chances of getting a glimpse of the great railway magnate will be as scarce as the earthquakes in New York." Your representative walked through the long hall, up stairs, turned to his right, and the ruddy philosopher was about correct. The entrance to Mr. Gould's office is through a little private room, where, upon entering, one of the gentlemanly clerks will ask your basiness, and if it is not very important, the chances are an apology will be offered that Mr. Gould "is out.' I was more fortunate. Seeing the name of E. C. Clark on an office window joining Russell Sage's and knowing Mr. Clark was an Albanian not many years ago, I deemed my chances of interviewing Mr. Gould to make farming a business would be to were brightened. After informing the gentleman of my wishes, he expressed himself pleased to do the mission. Out of his office through a back way we approached a narrow little door, and rapping on the window three times, if I remember correctly, it was opened apparently by some magic arrangement which the Hindoos would deem to be the action of some spirits not earthly. The door was quietly closed by a patent air closer. The first room entered was nearly filled with telegraph wires, and here skilled operators are sending Mr. Gould's orders with electric rapidity. The next room is Mr. Gould's, and there the nest little man was found in his shirt sleeves directing his many enterprises. He gave order after order to buy certain stocks, and directions as to details connected with his railway system, discussing at the same time with Roscoe Conkling, Cyrus W. Field, Counor and others, in regard to "Manhattan," and all the while keeping an eye on the "ticker." How this man can go around the world would be the greatest wonder to me. Without a question he is the greatest leader in the "street" to day, and should he step down, while there is no doubt that some one might take his place, it would be a long day before it would be filled. The many stories that I had read and heard of Mr. Gould made meanxious to know if he he was really as bad a man as painted. To my surprise I found him a pleasant man, just like the rest of us. In height he is about five feet five inches, weighing say 118 or 120 pounds, and one of the most magnetic talkers I ever listened to. and without any question a gentleman of the greatest excitability of any man on the globe. I believe with Mr. Perkins, of the Traders' and Importers' Bank, who said to me to-day "that Gould, with his long head, has carried us through a panic which, if he had allowed it to extend, would have been greater than '73." After talking stocks fifteen minutes or so, and

department, which is similar to any other. Small Profits,

Detroit Free Press.

allowing him to tell "all about it," your

representative was shown the banking

he wiped his face with a red bandana to make a tollar.

"But people wear clothes all the time." people buy ready made clothing, but so many of us vhas in der peesnees dot it down. Eafery man look der goods all oafer for cotton, and it whas hard to deceive him."

"What do you ask for that tweed suit?" "Vhell, my first price on that suit fingers were burned. vhas \$14. After I talk for ten minutes I drop to \$12. If der customer begins to pull out cotton fibres I make der price \$10, at whick I put my hand on my heart and assue him dot I lose oafer tree tol-

"But if he doesn't take it."

"Vhell, I go oudt und my vhife sells it to him for \$9 as a great favor. Der vhas no more profit in tweed suits. Hadt to pay \$4 in Rochest r."

"I suppose you make up on trunks and satchels.

"Make oop? Vhy, man, it vhas dot part of der peesness vhat ruins me! Look here! Here vhas a trunk mit a patent lock un all conveniences dot I ask \$4 for. If I doan' get so much I drop to \$3. If der gentleman says he vhilt look around a little, I tell him to take it along for \$2, but it whas such a loss my chil-

dren cry all night long." "They must cost you nearly that?"

"Voell, I hat an uncle who makes der wood work, a brudder who puts on der lock, a sister who papers der inside, und my fadder screws on der hinges, und by sweeping oudt my own stere I vhas able to buy dot trunk for sixty cents."

"Do you ever let a castomer go out without buying?'

"Vnell, I doan' remember of sorch a calamity. If I can't sell him, u. ville comes in und tries it. If she rant sei him, her sister comes in and speaks like harth Carolina, a pension of \$50 a month | an angel. Sometimes a man whas sharp as steel. He vhauts an \$18 suit for \$12. He knows dot we hat to sacrifice pecause our stock vhas too large, und he hangs off unds he peats aroundt, und I finally leaf for der County House to-morrow." the Bourbon ticket.

"And you lose--" "Vhell, dot suit cost me \$5.25 in Ro-

"I guess yo'll pull through?"

"I hope so. You see, I lif oop stairs to "Seventy-one Broadway, up-stairs, turn save house rent. I keep no clerk to embezzle from me. I use some kero sene to save gas. My rent vhas low pecause I vhas a good tenant. I hat aunts und uncles und brudders in der clothing und trunk peesness. I vhas acquainted mit Vanderbilt und Gould. I puys vhen it whas hard times. Discount my own paper. All diss whas werry favorable for my peesness, und it vhas dose reasons dot make me offer you a complete suit of dot French broad cloth for \$22. I assure you dot it vhas der greatest bargain in der world."

"And that suit cost you-"

"Seven dollars in Rochester, but if pay \$14 fare to Rochester and back, lose two days und vhas \$4 for hotel bill how much you make, eh? You must think of dose things.'

Making Fireworks. "The making of fireworks cannot be learned in a day," said a well known pyrotechnist to a New York reporter. "It is absolutely necessary for a boy to begin when he is about 14 years old, and when he is 25 he has a perfect knowledge of the work. His education consists of a full knowledge of chemistry, and light and color combinations. The bases of the colors are as follows: Red. nitrate of strontia, ordinary green, nitrate of baryta, best green, chlorida of baryta, yellows, chloride of soda; purple, chloride of copper, schertress, copper, whites, antimony, nitrate of potash, and brillant white, nitrate of mag nesium. The latter is as expensive as silver, and therefore is only used in the most expensive displays. Forming large devices is an art of itself. First, the artist draws the picture in section 10 feet by 5 and he is followed by the carpenter, who makes the frame out of rattan and thin wood. After this is done, the fireworks and quick math are fastened on. The asteroid rockets, which are so pleasing are arranged as follows: At the top of the rocket proper is a small parachute to which the stars are attached. As soon as the rocket reaches its altitude, a flame shoots through an orifice at the top and grain. ignites the stars and then the parachute takes care of them. The original cost of set pieces ranges from \$50 to \$250; the \$10 to \$15, and fire-portraits \$75.

A Journey to the Sun.

Prof. S. P. Langley, in the September Century

As to the distance of ninety-three milion miles, a cannon-ball would travel it in about fifteen years. It may help us to remember that at the speed attained by the Limited Express on our railroads a train which had left the sun for the earth when the Mayflower sailed from the Delfhaven with the Pilgrim Fathers, and which ran at that rate day and right, would in 1884 still be a journey of some years away from its terrestrial station. The fare, at the customary ratee, it may be. remarked, would be ather over two million five hundred thousand dollars, so that it is clear that we should need both "I'er clothing peesness," he replied, as money and leisure for the journey.

Perhaps the most striking illustration It has been found that sensation is not absolutely instantaneous, but that it oc- did you, boys?" inquired a drummer of "Oxactly, but people has changed a cupies a very minute time in traveling his companions on a Pan-Handle train. good deal. Some for whas all for style, along the nerves; so that if a child puts "Well, I am though. Have got a big and dey go to a tailor to get a fit. Odder its finger into the candle, there is a cer- thing, too. Got it right here under my tain almost inconceivably small space of seat. It beats the Kelly motor all to time, say one-hundredth of a second, be- pieces. Do you see this little box? whos hard sledding. Eafery man who fore he feels the heat. In case, then, a What if it isn't bigger than a hat-box. come into my blace expects to beat me child's arm were long enough to touch I tell you there's power enough inside of

What Becomes of Old Shoes.

Few are well-informed enough to that what they send away, as so much trash, often comes back again, in the shape of ornamental or useful articles. An ex-

Old shoes are cut up in small pieces, i effected, the material is washed in wa- handle it, and there ain't any danger." ter, dried, ground to powder, and mixed with some substance which makes the particles adhere together, as shellac, good blue, or thick solution of gum. It many other articles.

Bill Nye and Phrenology.

An erroneous phrenologist once told me that I would shine as a revivalist, and said that I ought to marry a tall blonde with a nervous, sanguinary temperament. Then he said: "One dollar, please," and I said: "All right, gentle scientist with the tawny mane, I will give you the dollar and marry the tall clonde with the when you give me a chart showing me how to dispose of a brown-eyed brunette who married me in an unguarded moment two years ago."

He looked at me in a reproachful kind absent minded manner and stole away.

There is prospect of a fusion of Republicans and Independent Democrats in

THE FARM.

The Kansas Horticultural Society farms of that State.

Large, perfect fruit can only be grown where there are large, healthy leaves, and a due proportion must be maintained between the two.

The horse breeders of the Sandwich Isands are said to be buying some of the best horses that can be bought in this country to improve their horses.

American m lk and cream have been successfully shipped from New York to London by steamers, arriving in a perfeetly fresh and palatable condition.

Seed bears should not be saved from vines that have had the pods picked off several times for table use, but they should be saved from one end of a row from which no beans have been gathered while green.

The fact is often that earth piled around a tree to the depth of two or three feet during the summer is pretty sure death to it. The sunlight is shut off from the roots, and a tree is as unable to live as an animal would be without air.

The New Eugland Farmer says that to raise a perfect crop of apples or pears requires the beginning of the work at least two years in advance, since soil and the woody growth of the tree both influence the size and quality of the fruit.

Mr. Harris says the swine mange is caused by a minute iosect which burrows under the skin, and that keeping the hogs in the filth breeds the it sect. To cure it wash the pigs with strong soap suds, and when dry, grease with mixed coal oil and lard, equal parts

The Director of the lows Agricultural College value: the various milk producing foods as follows: Corn. per 100 pourds, 50 cents; outs, 60 cents; barley, 55 cents; wheat, 65 cents; br n, 70 cents; oil meal, \$1.45; clover hay, 80 c-nts; tim-

othy, 50 cents; potatoes, 10 cents. Too much nitrogenous manure or too much barnyard manure produces a rank great interest. growth of straw without a corresponding increase of grain, and this large growth is very liable to fall own Salt, lime an I phosphate would have a tendency to stiffen the straw and produce a heavier

Remember that meal stirred in pepper tea is excellent for fo vls in cold weather: add a little sulphur once in a while. Then representation of Niagara, \$100; bombs, give green food once in a while, with an ample supply of whole, sound grain, and you can hardly fail to get a good supply of eggs if the fowls have anything like a decent winter quarters.

F. D. Curtis, in the New York Tribune says he plowed up a six-acre field where the grass is running out, and found it was due to the presence of white grabs in the soil. He sowed it to brekwheat which the grubs will not est, and proposes to starve them out, He will plow the land after the buckwheat is eff, and sow to oats in the spring.

Thousands of dollars are lest to horse owners and the country each year by the carelessness with which the colts are handled during the first rix or pine months of their existence. Like plants, if they are stunted in the start it is very hard to get a rapid, healthy growth out of them afterward, as it will show on them as long as they live.

Chicago Herald. "You didn't know I was an inventer the sun, it can be calculated from this it to blow up the boiler of the locomotive known rate of transmission that the in- shead there, or knock this train from the fant would have to live to be a man of track. It's powerful, and no mistake, over a hundred before it knew that its and dangerous to headle. Killed two men in Indianapolis last week. Not long ago it tackled a big clothing house in Philadelpma and absolutely ruined it. The week before that it wrecked a steamer on Chesapeake Bay. The pilot had been experimenting with it for several months, and finally got careless. No trouble about power, power enough to knock the earth off its axis. The trouble and these are put for a couple of of days is to apply it. Now, I'll take the lid off chloride of sulphur, which makes the and show you; oh, you fellows need not leather very hard and britde. After this jump off the train. I know how to

"What do you call it?" "It's a storage battery-the most perfeet and powerful storage battery ever constructed. I had it made in New Jeris then pressed into moulds, and shaped sey. Before taking the lid off I'll turn into combs, battons, knife-handles, and the bex over and show you-come back here. I tell you there is no dangerand show the label.

> The box was turned over, and on its botton the trembling drummers saw this inscription:

"2 qts. N. J. applejack."

About the Eyes.

While a prominent oculist of the city a young lawyer walked up, and, accostbank account and bilious temperament ing the former, said: "My eyes feel very much fatigued. What had I better do for them?" The coulist gave him some inwith a thoughtful cast of countenance, struction about glasses, and when he had gone away, said: "People speak about their eyes being fatigued, meaning that the retina, or seeing portion of the brain, of way, struck at me with a chair in an is fatigued, but such is not the case, as the retina hardly ever gets tired." He was asked to explain, and continued: "The fatigue is in the inner and outer but the old man was released. close der bargain und assure him dot I Missouri that will result in the defeat of muscles attacked to the eyeball and in

surrounds the muscle of the eye. When twenty-five miles from Quincy. The a near object is to be looked at, this brothers named James, William muscle relaxes and allows the lens to Samuel Holden, quarreled six years so urge the growing of cedar screens on the thicken, increasing its refractive power. with an unknown man who was kil pain. Rest is not the proper remedy for much effect to accommodate the eye to vision."

"When do eyes begin to age?"

ife, when they have reached their full development. At the age of 45 or 50 the lenses cease to thicken, when the would result in unnecessary losses pressure is removed and old sight be-

"Will a child who has to use glasses ever outgrow the custom?"

"Not as a general thing, but other glasses of different thickness will be used. Sometimes have occured where children strength of vision, is a change, in elongation, in the shape of the eye-ball, by which the person becomes nearsighted, accompanied by the change in the lens caused by the appearance of a cataract."

Farmer City for numerous thefts, has Volcell, Rossie & Fudiker was being use been sent to the penitentiary for three years, two days after his capture.

William Williams, at Shawneetcwn

who attempted suicide a week ago by breast bone crushed, several ribs b drinking bedbug poison, was successful and was scatded in a terrible m after all. He linge ed until Saturday Death to him will be a merc ful and then died.

Seturday morning, from \$5,000 to \$8,000. by insurance.

Two men were stopped by highwaymen Bortman was relieved of a gold watch and chain. The second man showed allowed the water in the boiler to ru him without effect, when he ran, escaping without injury.

elevator, situated at Waterloo, Monroe \$10,000 to \$12,000. county, Ill., owned by Kehler Bros., burned Monday, together with thirty or forty thousand bushels of wheat and six hundred barrels of flour. Loss about \$200,000; insured for \$100,000, largely in Eastern and foreign companies.

Governor Hamilton proclaims a ward of \$200 for the arrest of L. C. Chandler, of Chand'erville, Cass county, who is indicted in Morgan county for forging notes and mortgages to the amount of \$9,000. Chandler was a member of the Thirty-second General Asseinbly of Illinois.

At Illiopolie the dry goods store of W. A. Mathews & Co. was robbed on Saturday night by Henry Bradford, a colored man of Detroit. He succeeded in carrying off some \$200 worth of silks and clothing. He was sent to jail at Springfield. The goods, excepting the clothing; were recovered.

At Pearl, Thomas Johnson attempted to shoot Smithe Hoover, in Bill Sink's saloon, but the revolver failed fire, and he began pounding Hoover with it, whereupon Hoover drew his knife and stabbed Johnson six or seven times, one being behind the ear, which proved fatal. The two men had gambled all night and were intoxicated.

A seven year-old daughter of Ira. Young, residing at Carrollton, has not eaten anything for twenty-nine days. She has been afflicted with throat disease, and cannot be made to take and retain any food. The physicians think the girl cannot recover, although no change in her condition has been noticeable within the past ten days.

A colored preacher named Hill has been arrested at Alton on suspicion of the murder of a colored man named Wil liams, in St. Charles county, Missouri. It appears that Williams was married about a year ago to a widow, and that Hill was also a suitor for her hand. Since the wedding Hill had made threats against both Williams and his wife These threats coupled with the further fact that on the day of the marder Hill was seen prowling around Williams' farm with a shotgun, ostensibly hunting, led to his

At Freeport, the New York House staand a Pittsburg reporter were conversing, ble, valuable property, was fired four times, and a fifteen-year-old girl named Lizie Edwards, who was employed at the bouse, after overhearing a conversation in which suspicions were pointing to her, fled to the river and attempted suicide by drowning. She was rescued and was placek under arrest, as was also an old hostler named John Richman. The girl at first stoutly maintained her innocence, but finally acknowledged that she set the building on fire. She is in jail

A cold blooded murder was committhe muscle of accommodation, which ted Monday in the village of Augusta bas this year 550 acres of grain.

The inner and outer mussle to which I outright in an affray. Which of of the referred, are used in covering the eye brothers struck the fatal blow is not known on the object to be looked at, the inner but a deadly feud has since existed beone being especially used when a near tween James and William. Monday the object is to be locked at. It is, in the difference culminated in a fierce battle three muscles mentioned that the fatigue for life between the two. A citizen ran is felt, and relief is secured temporarily ed Fieley interfered, whereupon James by closing the eyes or gazing at far-dis- Reliberately raised a revolver and shot tant objects. The usual indication of him dead. The murderer then fled. strain is a redness of the rim of the eye- Wm. Holden was arrested and is in . 1. lid, betokening a congested state of the The Holden family has a bad reputation. inner surface, accompanied with some The murdered man was highly respected. N. C. Thompson's bank at Rockford

a fatigued eye, but the use of glasses of closed Tuesday morning. A notice was sufficient power to render unnecessary so posted on the door of the bank, signed; "N. C. Thompson, president," reading as follows: "Owing to the stringency of the money market, I am unable to meet "At about the 10th or 12th year of my obligations as they mature and am compelled to suspend. Believing from common experience that an assignm creditore, I have determined to apply r assets directly to satify the debts. If su course shall not meet my creditors' proval, as soon as accurate lists of the p erty and liabilities can be made, I shall I glad to meet my creditors in consult tion as to how their interests can best be outgrew the use of glasses. Second subserved." The liabilities are stated to sight, or the apparent recovery of be half a million, the assets include stock in the N. C. Thompson Manufacturing Company, and are believed sufficient to to cover all liabilites. A terrible accident occurred at Morton,

Ill., Tuesday evening, resulting in death of three, and perhaps four part ILLINOIS ITEMS. and the injury of several others.
Rayno Huber, a tramp, arrested at steam apparatus in the wagon factory n the manufacture of cider, when suddeny the boiler exploded with terrific force. The debris of the wracked building to has been sentenced to twenty-five years fire and was consumed. The explosion in the State prison for the murder of caused the instant death of the engineers Socrates Tucker. The case has excited Jacob Hagle, and a boy named Briseler. The bodies of the others are underneath Thomas Mertin, of serseyville, in jail the smoking ruins. Christian Ackerat Carrollton, charged with rape, and man had his scull badly fractured Henry Rossie had his shoulder and Young Brothers' large paper and paint broken, two ribs fractured, and an eye house, at Quincy, suffered loss by fire, destroyed. Besides being badly stalled. George Lawrence is scalded from head to The fire originated from spontaneous foot and no hopes of his recovery are encombustion. The loss is fully covered tertained. A number of persons while were standing in and about the factory were more or less injured. The cause of on Sunday night, at Alton. George the explosion is supposed to be criminal neglect on the part of the engineer, wh fight when stopped, and fired twice at down too low, and filled then sudden! with cold water, a mistake for which he paid his life. As near as can be estima-The extensive flouring mill and wheat ted Taesday evening the loss will be from

Household Hints.

Egg shells clear coffee as well as the eggitself. When soaking salt fish before co.

ad a little vinegas to the waters proves the fish.

Don't waste your time scouring yo bread-pans; bread never bakes as well in a bright tin. Indeed, the Lest bread pans-if one can afford to have madeare oblong ones made of Russia sheetiron

A parctical housekeeper recommends oiling kitchen floor with boiled linsee oil, to be applied boiling hot with a larg paint brush, and in few moment rubbed in and off with woolen cloths. Greas

spots do not show. Put your clothes in warm water night; in the morning wring them this into a boiler containing strong suds, to which is added salsoda the of a hickory nut. Boil them one-half ho dip them into cold water, rub them out rinse in clear, cold water, then in water slightly blue, and you will be surprice.

to see how easily your washing is done't Matting will last for years if it is given a thin coat of varnish when it is first partial down, and if the varnish is renevative about every six months. The vainth pres-rves it, and besides give it quite & handsome look. Matting is growing in popularity as a floor covering, and patterns are much pritt er than the to be, and there is greater variety a

Heart and Home gives the follow remedy for toothache: Mels white or spermaceti, two parts, and whe melted add carbolic acid crys tale, two parts; str well till dissolved. While still liquid immerse thin layers of carbolized. absorbant cotton wool, and allow them to dry. When required for use a small piece may be snipped off and slightly warmed when it can be inserted into the hollow of the tooth, where it will solidity. The ease produced by this simble remedy is really very great. Another remedy, which frequently gives relie and is recommended by a physician is equal parts of chloroform and spirits of

Catching a Tartar.

"Did you go to the Palmer house and interview Mr. Hasbrook, of the Kansas City Times?

"Well, y-a-a-s."

"Make about a column of it." "Oh, but he wouldn't be interviewed.

"Wnat's that!" "No, sir; he got me to subscribe "I u his paper and then said he had anoth engagement. So he walked off, leavin me without any interview and \$4 out

pocket." On his Dakota farm ex-President Hay

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SUES OF THE DAY

Republican Candidate or in Opening of the ss at Richmond, July 31.

ISTIVE DISCUSSION

ount Question of Tariff -How the Republif Laws Have Bened the Nation.

HE MEETING. ra House Crammed With us to Hear Major Calkins. d., July 31 .- Hon. W. H. lican nominee for Governor, npaign in the Park Opera ning. The building, which thousand five hundred peoed, and as many more were ne door, hundreds of whom the windows and about the re as they could in the treat e who could hear it all.

THE SPEECH. entation of Current Political

Issues.
s spoke as follows: like ours history repeats itself The Republican party is enan effort to save the induslabor system of the country n. The Democratic party is ing to destroy both. In 1856 a party opposed the extension 1860 it refused to allow the it refused to allow the tof the Union; in 1864 it ret to a dishonorable peace; in ed upon the adoption of the amendments; in 1872 it re-ncerity; in 1876 it opposed 1872 it reand in 1880 it was in favor of , in all of which it was opposed

cratic party. So, today, the

strial interests of the country and wicked a manner as it was

lons in each of the periods I smooratic party have eulogized whom they are pleased to e great embodiment of Demont and principle, it becomes animadvert upon a sentence his letter declining the nomiesident at the hands of that l'ilden's language is as follows; ears of continuous maladmin-er the demoralizing influence ar and of bad finance, have iniole government system of the with the cancerous growths of ctions and corrupt practices. see have required pecuniary

ently said, commenting upon e, by one of the able daily o city of Indianapolis, "That n, if it comes from dotage, is lough pitiable." I can hardly haritable a light. Let us see en accomplished in the last while the maladministration, calls it, has been in power.

now it has a surplus of \$400,-und the credit of the Nation a bonds of the Nation sold at ent. discount, bearing a high it, and no sale for them at this while now its bonds bear three rest and are at a premium of cent. It found an in-llion which ripened into of war, which it sub-aade the union of States It found 5,000,000 of slaves t pay with the master's lash to packs, and labor forced from

It struck the shackles from ad made them free.
e mother of the slave children tht of owning her own child. an party placed her guardian-

at of the master. hers and husbands unable to irsue of their wives or daughmanhood upon their face ir hands the power of the law protection. It found slavery the Constitution, and it blotted e thirteenth amendment. It uths of witnesses closed in the stice, and it unlocked their

gave them the power to speak enth amondment. men born and reared in this rived of the right of suffrage, the ballot in their hands. conspiring against the credit . and it restored that credit to a the most favored nations of the s paid more then \$1,000,000 000 ebellious the rights of citizen and charity with an open hand. e wilderness in the territories and erected thom into maginces. It girdled the continent span. It made the citizen of one entry intimate and familiar with pensioned the patriot, and cared rs' widow and orphan. It has is absolutely without parallel in nils cities, and made the desert It literally carried the rose. It literally carried necy of Abraham Lincoln, its t, expressed in his own wo s toward none, with charity for ness in the right as God gives right, let us finish the work we tup the Nation's wounds, to

he sage of the Democratic party t leader of Democratic thought othing but maladministration, and abuse of power dur-two decades. Mr. Tilden undescribed the Democratic party e is perfect. It is like by inertia; or, like Colonel Inboard, which had on it: "Enfor man and beast," and pointed a stood a hotel and barn, but een burned down and destroyed n twenty years.

who shall have borne the bat-

is widow ond orphans to do all

chieve and cherish a just and

among ourselves and with all

tforms of the Two Parties. DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

seful to examine the platform he national and State conven-Democratic party, for the purrtaining and comparing their with their acts. It is easy to latforms, but in sending them e consideration of the people ret importance to know whether ions made and the acts and purse making them are in harthe purpose, therefore, of condeclarations of the Democratic their sots, I invite the atten-people to some of the resolu-rational and State platforms,

is of the Rarty in connection

Butler, of Massac plainly informed ives there assem same as a tariff of short, he tore the lian short, he tore the 110m srable animal over whe He plainly esid that Tr. J.O ade before the county of one section and prounting of Your declaration sing surgery in favor of a tariff for preudice we have one and other of post Watterson and othe 01 post Democratic party wh seem to not seriously dispute f pue re-enusciation of the equivade, which has bee poursatic platform for manual although attempted although attempted properties. प् क्ष

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upon that questid supposes takes issue with its 100 or and fearlessly throughus upon the questions involves unantequestions involves unantequestions involves unanterestications.

Another declaration and a self-left in uncertainty many self-actly what a Democ. Jo pub based upon more int work lation with the Reput twellica" means, nor whomeur tangling alliances in 10 son.
The last specific of h Appropriate Democratic party 13 1030 1856, in reference to thousand it may be, however, so and party has abolished luined for acquisition of for and silvery might spread to the declaration in an equation and silver coint and gold and silver coint and

gold and silver coin, 100d convertible into a car 1M 1 out loss, is a departing poratic policing We 2 out of the converted the Des Strations out of its ways on this substitute of late years, and has poss within constitutional ipus ou he platform of the Lyavaras State of 1878—a copy me, and reported BI ut w Fitch, an ex-United hypotron pemocratic party of com each the resumption of spe in favor of paying the marger currency, and the arrest part for national bank care wou such legislation fro adjust the volume Isic quesos commercial and nnua percept country. I remullethou aux canvase against at, an ocrats of this Exim, , aldian which he declaming thof the that abandoned its est money, and doctrine of paper car to have forgotten to is utterances of the Dna

things, they have for one principle for which he of the principle for which in the policy of the principle for which in the policy of the poli ocens men, at the polyto re was that he des the squew racy. With adding an audition will be received by the operation

will be received by the operating but contempt, and support the words, the awform the behavior of the declaration by the declaration of the declaration of the country, and insteading and deceptive and declaration was to expend on the country, and instead ary" they seek to pact even upon the German vower they eat, temperance, Denhave do one they may, with one they may, with that it applies to whations! formulated for the place formulated for the phe It is hardly necessary sir that the Democratic pita scted sumptuary levs on the screen screen sumptuary levs. The prohibition along the screen scree

other is a sumpluabt the many others have be ofessi books of this State frontds against which I have none in cratic party specificalwell twarn the German vote: the Democratic party will andid as long as they find it or the and the moment that they an after having used the other getting into power to 5 not hesitate to do so. I thei as

tory of the Democrat

with all classes in v. The most singular and upon Democratic platform isl the g hew. But when interpred 4 the resolution follow purpos, not difficult. It first sounds the country that the Decteri then it turns its face im en led people and informs he: party intends to forfoit grants for the purposas intended the old game of talking from

the old game of tall to different classes.

NATION LANGUAGE

The declaration because very that it is the duty of a "a"

Treated its citizens depends when compared with a eight.
While the assertions trains While the assertion which should be carrexactness, yet the never attempted to citizen, either at her at his rights might be of the control of the citizen, and the citizen with Such a declaration to while it withholds saugled p only means that can ile uo simply ridiculous.

I am at a loss to kno cratic party of toda r appet Mexican Territories. Till siq Republican party for the And Territory of Alaska is in 101 to cratic thought. Learned pry. It is well known to 100 the sequired by purchase fallowed the recent war we were it 102 to by Great Britain and France 101 daily to recognize the recent war. daily to recognize the rig. Confederacy as a governod and cording to it what is knig Juja rights. Our Governments up embargo and closed the paragraph Confederacy again 15 108 intercourse. For a the coared that the Government Britain would ope of favor of the Confeder of the question was at issue the tracks deet in Canadian waters, a foreign army in Mc aud, after its conquest at the ill fated Maxin the Gulf of Mexico wa Republ French fleet. In thioortance and distress, Russia w scratch

be remembered by thowadays

the critical moment a the new peared off New Yorko treat th

in our waters vs stock in tra French and Bry. They solem say today what conscience has power had up ney adopt the doc When the wind insist that in o-

friendship in the day of our emergency. Viewing it from this standpoint it is no wonder that the Democratic party condemned the wisdom of the policy of this Government in the requisition of Alaska. It could not be expected that the convention minated by a sentiment such as controlled the Democratic convention at Chicago could find any good in the policy or act of inter-national courtesy that had borne so heavily upon the great bulk of that party there rep

It was an exhibition of sublime impudence, however, on the part of the convention to declare that the Republican perty was responsible for the decay of our merchat marine. They declare themselves in favor of building it we have building it up, but omit to declare that they were the cause of its destruction. It is true that they falsity history by asserting that the Republican party was responsible for its destruction, when the fact remains, which all history will record, that our merchan marine was destroyed by the Rebel cruisers put affect by the unriently hand of England during our recent war. England, always awake to her own interests, did not hesitate to violate international law, for which an international wibunal held her responsible at its close, that she might gain an advantage over us. Quick to perceive that in the destruction of our merchat marine hers would take its place, under guise of building on ederate cruisers, shearmed and set afles pirate ships that fed upon our commercial mar nesnd lit up the heavens with our burning vessels. In the face of this history ratio party has the audacity to de-

the Republican party is responsi-is destruction. The Republican attempted to restore it, but has at every step with the opposition ocratic party, and while pretend favor of restoring it they have ad a suggestion as to how it should about. In the light of these emocratic resolution upon that find no place in truthful history, es no place among men except of Cervantes' bombastic effusions

Democratic State and national will be found vague allusions to reform. Exactly what is in not readily be understood. W. hey are not in favor of the reform instituded by the Republicans. the Democratic convention at dissipates all uncertainty on that and even if his utterances were than they are, the recent overhat distinguished Democrat of Pendleton, leaves no room for at the Democratic party is utter-to civil service reform such as a tered upon under Republican true that Senater Pendleton was a Senstor may be the is also true that the opponents a the Senate of the United States from the Democratic side, and leten found himself confronted by a bold, unrelenting warfare is true that all the opposition to ar House was from the Demo-

to of Ohio got to show their op endieton in a tank of standard at his best friends predict that no political resurrection for a practical illustration of Dem-ros to airlinear ice?... o inster what their utterances Stank lettler than their words. larefore, the resolutions of the atform, as compared with their

nsiet. TIME CHARACTER OF DEMOCRACY. hile by tends to love abstract virtue, u tes e pro to reform. It falsifies in its at ore: it itempts a straddle on the tariff; idones copher dispatches, nurses repub, commit fraud on the ballot-box, with wees, nurses forgery, defiles the as the judicial ermine, desarms the patriot. Its deviltry is seen cos of its last platform, where-last Legislature for passing an police bill, and yet cries loud voice for local self government. akes an uncertain declara-what soldiers it desires By its utterances, also in atform, it condemns the chief this State for the appointment orty friends to the control of the enevolent and penal instituad committed the exact acts hey assume to denounce the cutive. And the Democratic

dure, in violation of all law and all divious of this State, in addition to s, sought to coerce the Exec approval of measures which rual appropriation bills upless o his consent to their nefarion is the Democratic party, in , are the last utterances of th rty, both State and national utions which named standard coming campaign.

SI ISPUBLICAN PLATFORM. In contrast with the utterances of the Dem ouratic planteria, I respectfully call attenr uciples laid down in the Republicus platform, and challenge a comperion of the sale of that party with the princi-

self in favor of protecting stry and American labor. correct inequalities in the to reduce excessive taxation. he importance of fostering unit value between gold The regulation of commerce stions and railroad corpor the States. The establishau of labor, and the enforce ight hour law; the setiletions between nations by initration; is against the imin the civil service. It deion to the acquisition of large blic domain by corporations, and the forfeiture of all unands. It expresses gratitude orecentreballion; declaring of the Mopros dectrine; the restora-of the Mopros dectrine; the restora-ur havy; the reducing of our mer-nances and the combinement of the of polys any, and declares that the Govsited States is a Nation, and practices of ballot box etuffing taelfat present, as in the past pensions to the soldiers.

vor of referre in the present by youd the reach of party guiation and ventilation of supervision of police au-ectarian public schools, and egulating the fees of county ntamendments to the Con ubmission of all questions government to dasmuch as the State has of the Constitution of 1852, ational convention, to the of the State may exercise slienable right of voting

inci desenunc ated by the rms, both State and nain petec harmony with the Espandican party, and that are 'ed the courseld up widence of the thetraordinary | bent of Mr. Hendricks' mind.

so that they might not become too independent, just as, 3,000 years later, England com-pelled the American colonists to desist from manufacturing. Athens was a distinctively protective city. The Casars restored the protective policy to Rome, which had fallen into decay in the corrupt days preceding their rule. Gibbon says that the rate of customs under Augustus varied from one-eighth one fortieth of the value of the article to one fortieth of the value of the article. This charge was laid especially upen the goods of Arabia and India. The struggles of the eighteenth century were for the markets of the world. France and England fought for the possession of America and then for India. England met Holland and Spain upon the high sees, and the purges won in the navel battless changed the prizes won in the naval battles changed the prizes won in the naval battles changed the world's trade. After the struggle began for the mastery by the British merchants, England adopted a thoroughly protective policy, and maintained it, until she became dictator in the commercial world, laying tribute upon all articles which was desirable for the protection of her internal, manner for the protection of her internal manufac-sure and commerce, until such time as she could compete with foreign trade by home industry. For this purpose she transplanted the busy artisans from Switzerland, France and Germany, and planted them in her own midst. In 1730 there came a bold discussion of a proposed policy that all sorts of merchandise be imported and exported without paying customs or face. sying customs or fees, but unit gland protected her industries. Then she depressed her wage classes to the lowest living wages, and has since kept them as abject me-blais in her workshops, without hope of rising, chair in her workshops, without hope of rising, only to eke out a miserable existence until death relieves them. This was the price of free trade to England's laborers. To Ireland the pursued a worse policy. After absorbing Ireland by a pernicious system of land laws, and planting her own emissaries there, she wickedly tore down the manufacturing establishments of Dubin and Cork, and transplanted the shifled artisans to Manchester and Eirmingham. The Irish tenant became ad Birmingham. The Irish tenant became lord, and the manufacturing establishments were destroyed and the operatives compelled to leave Ireland, to become the menials o England's manufacturers. Ireland's popula-tion, under this pernicious system, has been reduced from 8,000,000 to 5,000,000; starva-tion and misery fastened upon the people,

until the murmurs of that unhappy land has the filled the globe.

The history of the tariff in this country begins with the adoption of the present Constitution. The first tariff act was passed by the fathers in 1790. The constitutional questions as to the power of the Government to lay imposts upon foreign commerce accommendation. ment to lay imposts upon foreign commerce for the double purpose of raising revenue and for the double purpose of raising revenue and protecting home industries, was in the first instance thoroughly discussed. Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Madison and Hamilton were among the men who advocated the doctrine for protection. Tariff laws from that time forward were constantly enacted, modified, amended or repealed, until the year 1846, when the Robert J. Walker tariff net, or free trade law, more properly speaking, was enacted and became the policy of the Government until the year 1861. he Government until the year 1861.

Stopping at this point for the purpose of examining the diversity of views expressed in this question, and the origin of those views, I cite, as an example of the growth of the doctrine of free trade in this country, the contention of slave-holding statesmen and the continuous of the statesmen of the subject. I according to the subject. I according to the subject of the subject would protect its home industries against the encroschment of foreign articles. These mottoes found utterance and amplitude in the discussions which soon thereafter followed by the fathers and framers of the Constitution. But it was not until more than a quarter of a century had passed that the slave-owners in this country found that protection to the manufacturing interest and wage class of the people, was inimical and hostile to the instition of slavery. It was then that their statemen, with some noble exceptions, espoused the cause of free trade and labored arduously to indoctrinate the country with that theory. And the present documnir of free trade are the disciples of that scho that found it necessary to advocate free trade that slavery might not perish from the Re-public. In various forms and shapes this down to the year 1860, when the Southern wing of that class of statesmen secoded, or sttempted to secode from the Union. The first thing they did ofter this attampt cession was to place in the organic law of the o called Confederate States their theory on this subject. They had become so thoroughly indoctrinated with this false notion, that they put into the Constitution of the so-called Confederate States this clause:

devernment * debt or tax on importation from foreign na-tions be laid to promote or foster any branch

of Connecticut, found it necessary, in the course of his reparks on the recent Morri-son teriff bill in the House of Representatives, and administer to them a fitting and prope the fathers that had brought to his State

such prosperity and happiness?

Mr. Eaton was not single in his party in administering a rebuke to the free-trade wing of the Democracy. Hon. Samuel J. Randall, Hon. John Finerty, and other eminent Democratic statesmen, warned their party that, if they persisted to advocate that fatal policy, destruction would not only overtake them, but the country would be plueged into utter ruin. Hon. John V. Kindley, of Maryland, a Democratic mem-ser, probed the ulcer to the core, in the use of this language, in discussing the Morrison

"The United States Government was formed in part for the creation, extension and protection of manufacturers. The Confederate States Government was formed for the purpose of simply encouraging agri-culture. Its labor was slave, and no other form of development was possible. For this they went to war-not for playery, but for free trade. The thinkers, the great men of the South, the seers of the people, reveled in the visions of a commercial alliance with England, of which the besis was to be unlimited cotton and cheap manufactures. That is the vision of the free trade party to

fell in July.

1860 and 1880, for upon both these periods the estimated value was upon a coin basis. The number of improved farms in 1880 was a little over 2,000,000. The number in 1880 was a little ever 4,000,000. The number of acres of improved land in 1860 was a little over 163,000,000, and the number in 1880 was a little less than 285,-009,000. So that it is seen that the farms have doubled in number, and the acreage of improved lands has almost doubled between these periods, while the ratio of in-habitants during the same period has in-creased at a much less per cent. A greater advance has been made in the product of the farms during these periods. Corn advanced from a total product of 838,000,000 bushels to 1,754,000,000, or 109 per cent., while wheat went from 173,000,000 of bushels to 460,000,000 bushels, or 165 per cent. of increase. All coreals from 1,239,000,000 of bushels to 2 697,000,000 of bushels, or 118 per cent. Cotton from 4 670,000 bales in 1859 to 6,950,000 bales in 1882. Fifty years ago 60 per cent. of our export trade was cot ton; now it only amounts to one-third of our exportation. The consumption of cotton in American manufactories has in-creased in still greater proportion. From 422,000,000 pounds in 1860, we now consume over 750,000,000 pounds, with a very rapid increase since 1880. Our wool product in 1880 was four times as much as in 1860.

We now produce about 300,000,000 pounds of wool, and our manufacturing establishments pay to the farmers the enormous sum of more than \$100,000,000 for that product along Our wool product has become so enormous that we only import about one-fifth of the wool required for consumption in our manufacturing establishments, and almost all of the imported wool is of the coarser grades, known as carpet wools, although a small proportion of superfine wool for intermixture with our products for the finer qualities of cloth in cail. of cloth is still imported; but the amount is

inconsiderable.
It is estimated that since 1860 our cattle have been improved, both by breeding and in number, so that the value exceeds the total value of 1860 by \$287,000,000. The cattle experted in 1860 averaged only \$38 a head, while the exports of 1881 averaged \$78 a head. In 1880 our entire export of animal products was only \$20,000,000. In 1880 it amounted to \$175,000,000.

Another discouragement which we labored

under in 1860 has, in part, passed away. Farm products were often high at the seaboard, but very low in the interior. For instance, in December, 1860, oats in New York were worth thirty seven cents per bushel and in Chicago seventeen cents. Corn in the same year was worth in New York sixty. eight cents, and twenty-seven cents in Chi-cago. Wheat \$1 35 in New York, seventy-five cents in Chicago. Our increased facili-ties of transportation have, during the summer months, largely reduced the price of freights, and brought the values at these points nearer together. The total value of all cereals, cotton, hay, potatoes and tobacco, a 1860, was but \$388 000 000, while in 1880 amounted to \$2,287,000,000

need not go further into quotations of statistics to prove the enormous increase in our farm productions and the advance of prices over the days of free trade. The facts are known to all intelligent agriculturists. An appeal to the farmers of Wayna County mpare the condition of things in with the condition of things in 1880, would with the condition of things in 1880, would furnish the most cogent proof that the condition of the farm and the farmer is greatly improved in the latter year. And heal attention to the significant has hear the anormous gains and prouft and there to a strides in the advancement and promotion of farm products have taken place under tariff laws framed alike for the protection of the citizen and the raising of revenue. If the tariff laws have produced robbery and theft, as is so freely charged by the doctrinaires of free trade, why is it that such unsires of free trade, why is it that such un-

bushels. In seven months of the past year

the shipments have already shown the enormous sum of 31,000,000 bushels from

India, which will give for this year, in round numbers, 50,000,000 bushels, an increase of

13,000,000 over last year. In Australia the wheat crop is more than double that of 1882.

n South Australia and Victoria and New

ealand the farmers have discarded their

primitive way of wheat growing and have imported agricultural machinery, both from

England and this country, and well-informed

persons predict a large increase of wheat

product there. I say, then, to the farmers of

this country, that your only safe guide in the future is to look to the home markets for

the consumption of the surplus of the

farms. This can only be brought about

by increased and diversified industrial pursuits. Thirty per cent. of the people of this country will produce sufficient agricultural product for all. There

is now engaged in agricultural pursuits about forty-two per cent. of the people of the coun-

country will be. (1) to force from the work

shop millions of operatives into the fields;

an overcrowded market and reduce the price

make them absolutely unprofitable, and the

To illustrate this point I take the wool prod

uct of this country. There are three grades of wool produced in this country—the fine,

intermediary and coarse. As I have already

to do last winter, the price that the farmer

could get therefor will drop that sum per pound. I estimate that wool will then be

cents y pound. I need not ask a sarmer whether he could afford to keep

sheep on his farm at this price; there could

here are in this country now would be

worth just about what their pelts would bring. Except New Mexico, Texas, and

he United States, if the tariff was abol-

shed. I estimate that this would take from the pockets of the farmers, in round

numbers, \$80,000,000, and there could be

othing put upon the farms to supply the

sheep on their farms if this industry ba-

ame unremunerative, and the answer has

eem uniformly that there was nothing that

ould be substituted for them. Hence it

this country, \$80,000,000 at least would be loss to the farmers. It is said in answer that

he citizens would pay less for their clothing,

the curians would pay less for their clothing, and while the farmers would loss this meney, the purchasers of clothing would make the eaving in the difference between the pay

said, we produce nearly all the fine and in

arm, to a greater or

farm productions to so low a scale as to

less degree, valueless.

(2) to force the surplus raised for export inte

. The direct influence, therefore, which trade will have upon the farms of this

aires of free trade, why is it that such unparalleled prosperity has been realized throughout the country? The answer is easy when the facts are scrutinized. We consume in this country ninety per cent. of our own farm products; we export but ten per cent. The home market is always a better cont. ket is always a better one than the foreign market. The exportation of ten per cent. of our farm products conclusively shows that we have not yet arrived at the full tide of manufacturing prosperity. There should be such a division of labor that this country could consume the entire product of the farm and field. This is apparent to the farmer when he takes into consideration the fact that his wheat, when exported, comes in direct competition with the wheat of the Balticand of India. It is eignificant to examine the in-crease of the product of wheat in some of the foreign countries in the last two or three years. These industries have been stimulated largely in the last few years in Egypt, Algiers, Australia, the Argentine Republic and Chill. Add to this the product of the Baltic and of India, as given us by reliable statistics, and it will be but a year or two before the markets of Europa will be shut in the face of our farmers. In 1873 the export of rom India smounted to but 3,000,000 bushels, but in 1882 it had jumped to 37,000,000

Section 8. Congress shall have power to lsy and collect tax duties, imposts and ex-cise for revenue necessary to pay the debts, provide for common defense and carry on the e granted from the Treasury, nor shall any of industry.
So good a Democrat as Hon. W. W. Eaton

to notify these gentlemen from the South who were clamoring for free trade, that they were not acting under the clause of the Con-stitution of the so called Confederate States which had gone down in a bloody struggle out were acting under the Constitution o but were acting under the Constitution of the fathers of the Republic, who had given an interpretation to the general welfare clause in harmony with the protective sysm. Is is not strange that Connecticut Democrat should find it ecessary to wern the great bulk of which they had so recently tought to main-tain? Is it not surprising that he felt it in-Democratic party that they must cease their warfare upon the industries of this country, rebuke for their attack upon the doctrine of

During the recent session of this Congress a notable measure of free trade was brought forward by the Democratic party in the Lower House of Congress. It is known as the Morrison tariff bill. Its title was a specious mis-representation, for it pretended to reduce war representation, for it bretended to reduce war taxation, when, in fact, as Mr. Findlay, of Maryland, said, "It meant twenty per cent. off today, tou per cent tomorrow, not to get rid of war taxes, but to get rid of the protection part of the tariff law." It was a step in the direction of free trade, from which, if it the per takes there could have been no the mary winted thow were all the largest supply

oling of the price for foreign wool in the hands of agents at the seaboard, and compelling us to pay whatever price they desire to extort. Wool is a prime necessitywe must have it at any price—and the pooling system would be resorted to the moment we were deprived of our wool product; and instead of the money being distributed to our farmers, it would go into the hands of the flockmasters of Australia and South America. This has been the history of the prices of articles that we have relieved from duty, and which we were unable to produce on this continent. Plate-glass, for instance, could not be purchased for less than \$1 45 per square foot until our own manufacturers produced it; and, with an average duty of forty-five per cent. duty upon it, we can now purchase the best qual at from eighty to ninety cents in market. I might enumerate articles which are familiar to all, to show that when we place ourselves in the hands of the foreign roducers the price of the article is enhanced to the market and sold to us at a higher price than the goods we protect and produce at our own homes. Thanks to the genius of our country, which has educated the masses and diffused knowledge generally throughout the States. For we can now appeal to the good sense of our people who have knowledge of the practical workings of our governmental system, and are abundantly willing to reason for themselves, rather than venture upon an untried sea, without compass or rudder. Our farming community would rather rely upon their own knowledge of the effect produced in this country under protective tariff laws, than to venture upon a wild theory of free trade doctrinaires. The one has been tested and tried in the last twenty years, and it has proved a blessing to them blessing to the country. They see it and are fully aware of its beneficent influences upon their own as well as the general welfare of all the people; and in the advocacy of pro-tective tariff laws I have no fears when I address an audience of agriculturists.

BELATION OF THE TARIFF TO LABOR.

hat House of Representatives, and leader of the free trade Democracy on the floor of the House, as well as his associates, all insist hat a protective tariff is hurtful to the labor ystem of this country. Their argument is that the tariff gives a bounty to the manufacturer that is indirectly paid by the labor that they employ. And, in the next place, that the laborer is compelled to pay an increased price for his living in consequence of this bounty. In answer to these assertions I laim that capital and labor in this country oust go hand in hand together; that the wntall of either ruins the other; that there fore, protection to the manufacturing inter-ests of this country is protection to the laborore and that bounties to manufacturing esablishments are kept down by the labor nions, which are nothing but protective ocieties among the wage classes. In the next place, I claim that protection to manu-acturers is a protection to the laborer per is; for capital is not compelled to seek manufacturing enterprises, while labor must have a market. The manufacturer could make as much money out of his products by a system of cheap labor as he can by high wages, with protection. For example, Ea-cland is a free-trade country. Her manuacturing interests are in a flourishing condition. Her manufacturers are making money. But how is it with her laborers? Are they able to accumulate property and acquire homes? I assert that the English nanufacturers make money only because they have reduced the pay of their wags classes to the lowest living limit. We often designate it as "pauper labor." But whatever its designation may be, it is certainly at the very lowest limit to which labor and physical endurance can be reduced. por and physical endurance can be reduced. need not furnish a table of the scale of wages to prove this fact to the foreign born citizens who have made their homes amongst us. They know it of their own knowledge, and it requires no argument to prove to them that the laborer of the older countries gets a bare pittance per day. I assert as a fact without taking time to incorporate in these remarks the table furnished us from reliable authority that the property of the second authority, that the wages of the farm laborer in England runs from \$3.50 to \$5 per month rarely ever as high as \$6; that the day laborer in the machine shops and manufacturing establishments of that country receives from forty to fifty-seven cents per day, and all the other laborers in the various vocations of life are in the same ratio, except what are termed skilled labor-With the sole exception of the latter, their scale of wages is from one-half to two-thirds lover than the scale of wages that we pay in this country. The skilled artisans are but few in number as compared with the body of the labor of market for all commerce that country. And you will be constantly reminded, during the discussions of this campaign, that skilled labor is paid for as high as we pay for the same class of labor here. While I partially admit that fact, I

starvation. The proof of this is so over-whelming that I confess I have scarcely patience to argue it as a question of fact. t proving too tedious, let me give a few il-I will apply one test by a comparison of the is not vings of the laborers in the cities of this of that savings of the laborers in the cities of this country with the cities of England, where precisely the same sort of labor is performed d the same goods manufactured. rpese of these illustrations I will take the ies of Lowell and Lawrence, in Massachuetts, containing 100,000 people, in round umbers, and the city of Manchester, in Enand, with 340,000 recople, in round numad Lowell have on deposit in the savings anks of those two cities, a total of \$16.647 while the laborers of Manchester ith two and a half times the equiation of these two American ties, have but \$7,883,672 deposited in the ggregate. Out of the 60,000 inhabitants of lowell, 31,673 citizens have \$300, or less, to their credit in the savings banks, and the residue of the deposits are above \$300. Thus it will be seen in two cities, aggregating 00,000 population, the savings in the sav ngs institutions aggregate two and a half nes as much as the same class of wo and one-half times more in population verage in Manchester, England. average in Manchester, England. But it doesn't stop there. A greater ratio of the people of this country own their own homes han like classes have in foreign countries. n addition to this we afford the means of ucation, at public expense, to the children f these laborers, and when we have fitted them for citizenship we make them our

termediary we need for home consumption. The tariff upon wool averages from eleven to fourteen cents per pound. If wool is put upon the free list, as our Democratic friends tried I apply another test. Annually there is an influx of immigration to this country smounting to 500,000 people. These immi-grants come with their families, and are lagrants come with their families, and are la-borers. They come to work and toil in our midst; to add wealth to our Nation. They left their home in foreign countries for some cause. If free wade is so much better for worth in this country from seven cents to ten he wage and working classes than protecbe but one answer; that is, that what sheep tion, why do they not seek the friendly shores of England? Wny do they not enter some parts of California and Nevada, sheep would almost, if not entirely disappear from the workshops of that free-trade country in-stead of coming to America, with her high protective laws? Have you over heard of there being an influx of immigration to England or any other European country? The reason of immigration to this country is evident; their friends who preceded them have told them by letter and otherwise that wages are better here; that there was a betplace of sheep. I have esked intelligent farmers what would probably take the place ter chance in the race of life on our than in any other country in the world. Hence their presence among us.
I still apply another test: Why is it, if

free trade is so much better for the laborer than protection, that ever since 1790, in where ey have had occasion to march in process on on public occasions, their banners and transparencies have testified vighte beneat of protection to the American PUMPS classes of might multiply inst Association

As a test of what I say, I challenge any man to examine in the city of Richmond the books of a merchant as to the price of woolen cloth, cotton goods, delaines, and ginghams in 1860 and compare it with the price for like articles at the present time. Upon making inquiries, anyone will find that prices of like articles were higher than they are now. and this, although free trade existed in 1860, inco which time we have been living, and are low under, the protective system. Ex-Senstor Eaton, on the floor of Congress, asserted in the face of free-trade friends, and challenged contradiction, that everything from a paper of pins to the farm machinery and thra thing machines on their farms, in the South and West, was cheaper today than it was in 1859 and 1860 under free trade. As an illustra-tion of what I say, Lrefer to the single article of woolen blankets, about which our free rade friends have exercised themselves so such among the laboring and wage classes. I doubt not that you have heard often, and will often hear again during the discussions this year, that the farmer and laborer are taxed for their blankets from \$1.00 to \$5.00 a pair. It will be alleged that this enormous tax goes into the pocket of the manu-facturer. I deny that woolens blankets of any quality are as high in price today as they were in 1860. In that year, J. J. Dobson & Son, of Philadelphia, were among the heaviest woolen manufactures of the country. They have furnished a list of prices for the years 1858, 1859 and 1860 of woolen blankets manufactured and sold by them to the merchants of the country and by the merchants to the people. The lowest grade of coarse blankets manufactured by them were sold at \$2 00 a pair in 1860 where the same quality of blankets today are manufactured and sold at \$1.25 a pair. The next quality, in 1860, were sold at \$2.50 a pair, and they can now be bought for \$1.80 a pair; and so on to the very highest grader which are manufactured and sold by now, and were sold by them in 1860 at \$13 a pair, can now be bought at \$8.50 a pair. Hon. William R. Morrison, chairman of These are the wholesale prices, and you must remember that this is under a tariff which protects from forty to sixty per cent. In other words, under free trade we had to pay from thirty to sixty per cent. higher for the same class and quality of blankets than we do in he Committee on Ways and Means of the 1884 under a protective law; and, what was worse for us, the "bounty" that we then paid went into the pockets of foreign manufactur-ers, and was not distributed among the laborers of our own country. But under a tariff there can be no bounty distributed to manufacturers. The trades unions and worknen's organizations keep the price of labor o its highest limit, which is right, and gives to the manufacturer but a small margin; and competition among our own people brings the price down so low that we obtain the artile at a less rate than we could nnder a system of free trade. It is not confined to the article of blankets alone. Carpets show the same ratio in favor of American industry. So with delaines, cotton fabrics, ginghams, and all that is necessary for any one to do to become thoroughly informed on this subject is to take time to investigate. A greater disparity exists in the values of iron and steel, although we are constantly told that the iron interests of Pennsylvania are protected beyond the bounds of reason. If the free trader will take occasion to hunt up

tective system is not borne out by facts.

the free trader will take occasion to hunt up the prices of best refined bar rail iron in Philadelphia frem 1855 to 1860, and from 1830 to 1884, he will find a large balance in our favor as against the price during the free trade years. Is will average from \$3.00 to \$14 per ton in favor these articles which I have alluded to these articles which I have alluded to are lower under a protective system than are lower under a protective system than they were under free the. The illustrations are so thin that to sollow them further would become tedious and irksome. I have alluded to a sufficient number of articles to demonstrate the prin-ciple for which we contend, and I assure you that it will hold good when tested by trial pursuits. I must now leave this ques-tion, having but merely entered upon it, to the invest gation of the people in such a manner as may seem best. I challenge the doctrine of free trade, and warn the people sgainst carrying it into effect. It must be borne in mind that far the larger class of borne in mind that far the larger class of people in this country have nothing to sell but their day's work; they must find a market for it. The capitalist may live without work, but the laborer must find a daily market, else he will perish. If you so legislate as to diminish the market for labor, you strike a serious blow at that class of people.

I desire to illustrate the theory of an open

Chineso cheap labor. As a principle, I believe that the doors of this country should be opened to the settlement of all persons in the world, provided they make their home among us for the purpose of becoming a part of our answer that the skilled laborers of England citizens, and are willing to assimilate with and America are few in comparison to the and become absorbed by our civilization. great army of other laboring classes; and it This was the theory of the fathers of the Republic. But the exception which I urge is against a species of slave labor. I need not the debasement of the other laboring asses which is reduced to the very point of argue with any intelligent man that the Chinese coolies, by many centuries of brutal treatment, bave become innured to coarse and cheap living. While his power of endurance to perform physical labor is not reduced below one-fourth of that of our own laborers, his diet and consequent cost of living is dis-

proportionately reduced below his power to perform labor. But the greater objection against this kind of laborer, is that be does not seek a home in this country, except for temporary purposes—comes here under a contract and having accumulated a few thousand dollars, immediately returns to his native land. He takes no interest in our affairs, refuses the offers of Christianity or civilization, brings his idols with him, institutes in our midst a court of idolatry, and refuses to yield assent in any manner to the teschings of our missionaries. In other words, he comes as a slave, to carn sufficient to disenthra'l him, and then works with an avowed pulpose of returning to his own country, there to live and die in the faith of his fathers. Twenty-five years of missionary work in this country among them has carcely converted a dozen. The great fact remains that if they overspread and overrun this country, their labor will effectually own wage them, by come them, by come starvation, for no shorer in this country will construct the Chinese laborar will can live on what the Chinese laborer will live upon and grow rich. If, therefore, the doctrine of free trade is right, the Chinese coolies and not be prohibited from entering antry, because they would furnish to be manufacturing establishments cheap labor, to the farmers the same, and would soon take the place of our domestics and crowd out the busy hands of labor in the thousand vocations which our own people now fill. It is true this would cheapen living and productions of all kinds, would deprive our own laborers of the mesns of earning a livelihood. It would be quite immaterial with them how cheap clothing was or how cheap living the be obtained if they had no oppor y to carn the amount requisite for w worth but \$1,00, trate, if a suit of cloty it would upon a if he h be great hardship purchase them had meens of earning the purchase pric further illustrate it: I was once a pri of war, and in the midst of plenty hear starving to death, because I had penny to pay for suff. nt food to keep body

and soul together. This illustrates my idea of a free market without protection. If, therefore, there is any class of people in the world who should without protection. see to it that laboring and manufacturing interests are protected in this country, it is our laboring cl. s. If they listen to the false notes of trade r.

COLE PROTHERS. Greencastle Ind.

SOMEOWNERS OF THE PARTY adissoluble union of indestructable States; built this Union was freedom and slavery; that labor was noble, and that the

education of the masses of the people was a public duty. These questions having been finally determined, it behoves us to culti-vate our commercial relations with other vate our commercial relations with other countries to such a degree that mutual benefits may result therefrom; to extend our trade and commerce among the nations of the earth, that we may become the first maritime power on the globe. More than half a century ago the Monroe detrine was explicitly announced as the policy of this Nation. It has been revered and respected by all parties and classes of men from that day to this. While it is true that Great While it is true that Great Britain promised to refrain from the coloni-zation of British Hondurss, yet it is nevertheless true that, negatively, she agreed, in the Bulwer-Clayton treaty, not to possess herself of further territory on this continent. That she has violated this treaty from time to time is also true-ss England has never refrained from violating any treaty where her commercial interests were at stake. The situation of our Government in reference to these matters is, to outward appearances, in a state of quietude and unconcern; but I assure you such is not the actual condition of offairs. The construction of the Pansma Canal, and the contemplated Nicaraguan Canal, is viewed by our Government with anxious solicitude. The construction of one or both of these canals will units the two oceans by severing the continent, and will bring our Atlantic seaboard nesers to the Orient than England or any of the other foreign com-mercial countries. It will also shorten the distance for our navy between our two coasts 6,000 miles. The building of these canals is destined to play an important part in the transportation of cammerce across our continent by rail. In other words, it will open up a new era in the commercial world, the results of which can not quite be foresold. The question, therefore, which we, as a Na-tion, must ask ourselves is, shall the hand of Europe construct and control these two great water-ways, or shall the United States, by a reassertion of the Monroe doctrine, notify the world that, as to this continent, this Republic must be the controlling factor? These are delicate questions. Questions which affect every citizen of the Republic, which affect our material progress, our present and future industries, our farm products and our manufacturing classes. The trade of the Spanish American republics belongs of right to us. The struggle of Great Britain is to maintain her hold upon them, and France has entered the field in competition with both England and America. I do not hesitate to say that the Republican party, if continued in power, will assert and enforce the Monroe doctrine, will restore our carrying trade, will build up our merchant marine and establish friendly and commercial relations with our adiac sister republics without causing international disturbance or changing the map of the world. But I deny that the Democratic party has any power within itself, or any disposition to preserve the autonomy of our Government, its relations with sister repub-

lies, or any regard for the industrial and wage classes of our country.

I charge that the Democratic party did its best during the last Congress to desiroy the industries of this country by threatening a twenty per cent, bornoutal reduction of import duties, without discrimination or seed. port duties, without discrimination or good judgment. I charge, further, that the Demo-cratic party refused to make the necessary appropriations to build up a newy, which is the only means that any dovernment has to enforce its policy with other foreign powers. It returned to place in the kands of the Presi-nent any mone, whereas he might be able to successfully avert the Vicars and Canal from falling into the hands of English capi-talists, or to take any step looking to the entalists, or to take any step looking to the en-forcement of the Monroe doctrine. With supine and lerveless indifference the Democratic party, having con-trol of the purse strings of the country, wickedly refused to grant relief in this direction, although most earnestly requested by the executive department to do Falsely pretending to be in favor of the working classes of the country, they attempt to reduce them to the level of the paupers of the old world. Falsely pretending to be in favor of a merchant marine, they refuse aid to rebuild it. Falsely pre-tending to be in favor of the Monroe doctrine, they withhold appropriations which are neccasary for its assertion. Pretending to be in favor of a navy, they refused to finish those naval vessels now under construction, re-fused armament and machinery to those that were constructed, and refused sufficient appropriation to arm them. And our Nation today is left helpless, during the most delicate discussion of international questions that have ever been before the country.

An Appeal to Young Men.

To the young men of the State I desire to address a few words. You are just entering upon the duties of life. Very soon the duties and responsibilities which were committed by our fathers to us will be handed over to you. There never was a time in the history of the world when this important spech could be entered upon so favorably as now. You live in the midst of telegraphs and telephones, steam and electricity, at a time when everything is moving at express speed. Under these favorable auspices, 1 especially charge you not to connect your-selves with a decayed and decaying party, whose past is mildew and blight; whose mistakes have been errors little less than crimes; whose future promises disintegra tion, disturbance and ruin; whose prese is pestilence and whose supremacy would be of civilization. I commend the supposed advice given by a noted journalist of this country to his son, just entering upon manhood. To the question which political party he ought to join, he was told: "If he could find a party in this Republic that believed this was Nation, greater in its entirety than any of its parts; which believed in freedom and was opposed to slavery; which struck the shaekles from millions of slaves and made them free; which forgave the enemies of our country without request and reclothed them n the panoply of power; which believed in the doctrines of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution; which was in favor of honest money, civil-service reform, free elections, an honest ballot and a fair count; which believed in the restoration of our merchant marine to its former position, the rebuilding of the navy, the Monroe doctrine, protection to American labor and American industries, and the protection of American citizens at home and abroad, he would advise him connect himself with such a party. is the advice I give to the young men of the grand and noble State in which we live.

The Candidates.

The reasons are obvious why Governor Cleveland should not be elected to the high office of President. As a public man, he was absolutely unknown until elected to his present position two years ago. He was so obscure that I notice Judge Thurman, in a ecent speech in Obio, said: "I do not know Governor Cleveland." He represents prin-ciples and policies which I believe to be at war with the best interests of this country. He should not be supported for other reason He vetoed important bills passed by the last Legislature of New York, among which were those to protect children of tender age from excessive labor in charitable and reform institutions. He vetoed the bill reducing the fare on elevated railroads, thereby oppressing the working classes, who desired to live uburbs, away from tenement houses. ers. He vetord a faw giving me-equal lien upon real estate for the farnish to

six or which nese ved as Speaker, two years was the peer of the greatest among

As Secretary of State, under General Gar-field's brief administration, he did more to work out a vigorous and healthy American policy in our dealings with other nations than any which had preceded it. He is s splendid man personally, and is as magnetic as the Great Commoner Henry Clay, of Kentucky. That he has been maligned and traduced is true, but who in public stations have escaped the calumnies and shafts of bitter and vindictive oppo nents? That he has been successful in busi nests? That he has been successful in business affairs may be true, but that any dishonest act stains his character, either in private or public life, I deny. There are none so fortunate but that their acts, both in public and private life, have been misinterpreted. But when the character of James G. Blaine is weighed in the balance, t will be found that he is tally up to the it will be found that he is fully up to the high standard of America's best states-men. In proof of this I cite the writings of George W. Curtis of four years ago, and his laudations of Mr. Blaine his laudations of Mr. Blaine at the time he was appointed in President Garfield's Cabinet. He is a Republican in politics in whom there is no guile.

HENDRICKS. Mr. Hendricks ought not to be elected to the office of Vice President of the United States, because his position on public ques-tions in the past gives no promise of hope in

tions in the past gives no promise of hope in the future, and because, among other reasons, early in 1861, he said:

"If the war being prosecuted should have the effect of abolishing our market in the South by destroying the peculiar system of labor in that section, then I would advise the Northwest to look out for itself."

In addressing meetings after that time, in which the call denounced Mr. Lincoln as a "tyrant," and an "imbecile," and the war for the suppression of the rebellion as a "failure," all of which must have been known o Mr. Hendricks, and for which he had no

word of condemnation.

Again, in 1863, he denounced Mr. Lincoln for waging an Abolition war, and is said to have used this language:

"If Congress would take a bundle of switches and switch them all out of the White House, it would be well for the people, but until that is done, it will not be well. You may hear the prayers in our churches, your sons may go out to battle for them, but our country is not to be restored as it was until Abolitionism is buried, never to be

Gpeaking of the raising of colored regi-ments, Mr. Hendricks is reported to have said: "The crown of injustice has been com-pleted; they have passed a bill in the House of Representatives to arm an army of ne-groes. ** Every man who yoted for that bill, and the President when he shall have signed it, will offer a direct insult to every white man and woman in the United States; an insuit that every proud man will resent." Again, he is reported to have said resent." Again, he is reported to have said in a speech delivered in this State, if any in a speech delivered in this State, if any-body came into their neighborhood to arrest descriers to "stitend to that gentlemen at once." He is reported to have further said, speaking of the war: "I am willing to compromise at any time; I am ready to say to the people of the South come in again and we will secure to you your constitutional rights, and, if you de-sire, additional guarantees." In the same speech, speaking of Mr. Lincoln, he is said sire, additional guarantees." In the same speech, speaking of Mr. Lincoln, he is said to have used this language: "Mr. Lincoln says to the people, 'you are not loyal, I am loyal,' he says, 'you men of the workshops and farms, I will put you in dungeons if you don't keep still when I shake my head." All these words and more were apoken by Mr. Hendricks at a time when the country was appaged in an awful civil war, where was engaged in an awful civil war, where hundreds were being killed daily, and thou-sands of dollars of the people's money was being spent to put down the rebellion. word or sentence from him in favor of the vigorous support of that war would have saved hundreds of lives and thousands of dollars. Yet he did not speak it, but, on the contrary, gave his voice and his influence in

the opposite direction.

Later on, when he was called en in official ife to secure the results of the war by constitutional amendments, he bitterly opposed all of them. He yielded his support to Mr. Greeley in the campaign of 1872. His position upon the resumption of specie payments and the restoration of the Union to a coin basis was questionable and insecure. With the question he resorted to what Mr. Tilden calls a "futile dalliance," and underwent the painful mortification of seeing the country resume specie payments without his aid and against his protest. He stumped the State of Ohio for Governor Allen upon a platform of repudiation. He was one of the three Senators who voted for a proposition that no colored man should vote unless he was worth \$250. He is opposed to civil service reform, and has ever sat upon the fence until every public question has swept past him before announcing his own opinion thereon. For these, and many reasons, Mr. Hendricks ought not to be, in my judgment, elected Vice President of the United States. Mr. Hendricks' private life is unexceptionable, and, personally, he is a perfect gentle-man. It is to his public utterances and public history that 1 object, and he has given, of late years, no sign of repentance for the political sins which he has com-

LOGAN.

General John A. Logan, of Illinois, should be elected Vice President because he loved his country better than he did his party. He severed his connection with party alliances and buckled on his sword for the de fense of the Union, in 1861. He is one of the few men in the country who succeeded in military life in spite of West Point. He is one of the few soldiers who, in the field, never surrendered to the enemy, nor was vanquished in a fight. His legions were successful from the beginning to the end, fused high military honors, and entered his country's service in the Lower House of longress, where he served until elected to

His whole career as a soldier and as a statesman since the war has been without fault or blemish. He is a statesman and a soldier who can be trusted on all important questions, and whose thought and mind travel in the right direction. It is true that some of our independent friends in the East refuse to vote for General Logan on the ground that his "verbs do not agree with his nouns in number and person;" that he mur-ders the King's English, and is ungrammatcal in his speech. It occurs to me that Beneral Logan has ever been able to make himself understood in the use of language and that if he was deprived of an early edu cation in his younger days, such as was re-ceived by our Boston and New York friends, more to be admired for the success he has attained without the aid of the educa

tion they possess.

The mission of the Republican party can not be ended till a better party is take its place. This is not expected, nor will it be brought about by the Democratic party. That party can not be remodeled and rehabilitated in robes of political purity while it is dominated by the leaders who have managed it for the last twenty years. But the Republican party has ever kept its face quarely turned toward the people, has reevidence of keeping abreast of the times in which we live. To that party, then, the people of this country may look for reforma which they demand, and the execution of their will in the great departments of the

The New York Herald is warming over some of Mr. Hurlbert's articles, endeavoring to show that Mr. Blaine, as Secretary of State, was indifferent to the rights of Ameri cans, and of Irish Americans especially, abroad. The fact is that soon after the pass age of the coercion act by the British Parlia ment, Mr. Blaine wrote to Mr. Lowell thes From its (the coercion act's) tenor, of le scribed by the press, it contains prov cts of his giving a attitude of action to the British and perm.

Orator which this Government would be see insisted upon in the case of an en." Mr. Blaine additional and the case of the

SPEECH OF W. R. HOLLOWAY

Delivered at the Opening of the Republican Campaign at Greencastle, August 2, 1884.

GREENCASTLE, Ind., Aug. 2 .- Special .- The Republican campaign was opened here tonight with a rousing meeting, characterized by great enthusiasm, which was addressed by Colonel W. R. Holloway, of Indianapolis, on Hendricks' record. The address was as

follows: Mr. Hendricks has been in public life for more than thirty-five years, and the record of that life I propose to review and point out such objections as seem to me to furnish good and sufficient reasons why he should not receive the indorsement of the American people for a high and honorable position. The statements here set forth are taken from official cources and will not be denied. Mr. Hendricks never was suspected of being a leader and never was known to take a position on any public question or policy before the same had been formulated and settled by a Democratic caucus or convention. His position was usually that of a "straddler," perched on the top rail of a fence, awaiting o descend on the side selected by his political associates. He never originated an important public measure, nor is his name identified with any public act to which his friends can point with pride; nor is he the author of a public speech, or a line that any one will care to recall or remember after he has passed away.

HIS DEFENSE OF SLAVERY AND HATRED OF THE NEGRO. Mr. Hendricks was the apologist and sup-

porter of slavery as long as it existed. In peal the Missouri compromise; sustained and defended the Dred-Scott decision; stood by Mr. Buchanan and his Lecompton policy, and silently consented to all the iniquities of his administration. He advocated and sup-ported the Thirteenth Article of the Constitution of the State of Indiana, which prevented free negroes from coming into this State. He declared in a speech made in the last constitutional convention, in 1852, which was almost the only speech of any length he made while a me ber of that body, that it was our true policy to prevent their immigration to Indiana. Some gentlemen on the other side had maintained that the measure was squarely in con-travention of the Constitution of the United States, which provides that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the priviiliges and immunities of citizens in the several States." Mr. Hendricks replied that colored men could not be citizens in the sense of the Federal Constitution, thus anticipating the most infamous dictum of the Dred-Scott decision by seven years. And the reason why they could not be citizens, as he declared, was that to allow them to become such would be an invasion of state rights and put an end to state equality, thus giving utterance to the dogma of state equality nearly ten years before it was destined to developed into a system that would in its practical chicoment, have rendered every State in the Union a slave State under the provisions of the State under the provisions of the outraged Constitution. In May, 1866, the Supreme Court of Indiana, conforming to the manifest intention and spirit of the Constitution of the United States, held the infamous article of the State Constitution to be null and void. This did not satisfy Mr. Hendricks. In the following August hedemanded more stringent legislation than the State had vet known to enforce the defunct article of the Constitution. He had been consistent in his opposition to the negroes, and while in the Senate voted uniformly against the colored race, against emancipa-tion in the District of Columbia, against their civil and political rights in that District, and against their right to ride on the street cars in the city of Washington; opposed their employment as soldiers, and after they were enlisted and had gallantly periled their lives on the field of battle, he voted on more than one occasion to deny on with white soldi in the same service. It was on this ground that he opposed the bill to equalize the pay of soldiers. He was opposed to their right to testify in the courts of justice; opposed t the thirteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution, which made them free; reisted the adoption of the fourteenth amendquired the ment, that declared their citizenship and renent, that declared their chiefshalp and required legislation to protect them in the enjoyment of the rights thereof, and bitterly resisted the lifteenth amendment, which gave them the right of suffrage, before its adoption, and denounced it as bitterly after it into effect. In the Senate of the United States he declared: "We do not let them vote, and unless you compel us to do it, we pro-pose never to do it." (Congressional Globe, (Congressional Globe, February 16, 1866, page 879.) And again, on page 880, he said: "But, Mr. President, we do not want to make all the colored people voters; I am free to say that I do not. do not want to make any of them voters. race; we are so different that we ought not to compose one political community." He repeal of the fugitive slave law. nounced the emancipation proclamation as revolutionary, and denied in the most vehement terms the right of Mr. Lincoln to issue such a paper. HIS WAR RECORD.

When the war broke out he was a memoer of the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church at Indianapolis, and when the pastor, Rev. Dr. Nixon, preached a loyal sermon and declared it to be the duty of all Christian people to sustain the Government of the United States in the enforcement of the laws and the punishment of all disloyal persons, Mr. Hendricks, with several fell Democrats, left the church never to return. He was the friend and follower of Vallan. digham-remember Mr. Hendricks never was a leader—and in a speech delivered on the 8th of January, 1862, ten months after the war began, when he had been selected to preside over a Democratic State convention in the city of Indianapolis, he took great care that the Rebels were nowhere censured and the war nowhere approved. He arraigned the war party as the most intoleran organization ever known. It was corrupt; it had brought on hard times and desolation it was wholly responsible for the war it made upon our brethren of the South; it had corrupted the currency; woe and general desolation were directly chargeable to it. He declared that he spoke as a sectional man and if the war being then prosecuted should have the effect to abolish our market in the South, by destroying the peculiar system labor in that section, then he would the Northwest to look out for itself! In whole contest was, in his opinion, decided the war a failure, and the country ruine unless the Democrats should be permitte to return to power, and by cessation hostility and a convention of States to re-establish peace and union by guaranteeing the institutions of the bouth so far as to render them safe from all further molestation. In the campaign that followed he reiterated these sentiments on "The restoration of the Union every stump. upon the basis of the Constitution" was his theme. And in his opinion it could only be restored by permitting Democrats to return to power, and by allowing the South to dictate the terms. "If this is rendered impostate the terms. "If this is rendered impossible by the folly or wickedness of the party in power," said Mr. Hendricks, "then the mighty Northwest must take care of herael and her own interests, and not allow the arts." and finesse of New England, and the eastern lust of power, commerce and gain to demoi

tion into the State, corresponded with Rabe

it was deliberately planned and agreed that, upon a day fixed, they would suddenly up-rise and murder Governor Morton, seize the arsenal and its arms and ammunition, and, releasing 9,000 prisoners at Camp Morton, put arms into their hands, and with their combined forces, effect a military and bloody revolution in the State. This dreadful scheme necessarily involved murder, confiagration, robbery, and the commission of every crime that makes black the chronicles of war. Enrolling officers were murdered in cold blood by them. They wrote letters to soldiers in the army urging them to desert, and assuring them of support and protection if they did.
Having failed to overturn the State government by seizing the military power, they de-termined to defeat its operations and bring about anarchy by locking up the public treasury, and thus withholding the money necessary to carry on the government and protect the credit of the State. Owing to the absence in the army of a large per cent. of the loyal people of the State, the Democratic party carried the election in Indiana. in the fall of 1862, elected a Legislature that has since been known as the Legislature." This body elected Mr. Hen-dricks to the United States Senate, and in February, 1863, his old political friends at Snelbyville gave him a banquet at that piace, at which he made a speech. The following extract will serve to show its import: "Should our Government go down in the

vortex of this revolution the responsibility is upon abolitionism. What has been the effect of the President's proclemation? Perhaps not one slave has been made free by it, but it has caused division in the North, and has stripped the soldier of his pride. In the din of battle, when the missiles of death are falling like rain drops, the soldier looks to his flag, and the sentiment that it is the emblem of the Union and the Constitution, that he fights to restore that Union upon the basis of the Constitution, with the rights of the States unimpaired nerves him to meet the shock of the battle. But instead of that pro sentiment, he is made to feel that he fights to destroy established institutions and to free the negro, his soldierly pride is gene, and his victories are likely to go with it. The of the administration denounce emocrats because they demand that the onstitution shall be respected and mainained. For that we are charged with disloyalty and treason. Who are the loyal men? The men who are faithful to the Contitution. Who in the North are disloyal? The men who trample under foot the Con-Mitution and treat it as a covenant with death and a league with hell. He is not a oyal man who makes the freedom of the legro paramount to the Union and the Constitution. Our Union cannot be restored fraternal relations among the forth and South until abolitionism is buried never again to be resurrected. I will not tiscuss the conduct and achievements of the enerals. I lack military knowledge to do bat. But it seems proper to say in this behalf that they have been allowed no fair trial. Interference by incompetent men at Washington brought failure, if not defeat, when victory otherwise might have been achieved; and the teachings of experience seem to be lost upon the President and this

Congress. "The last crowning act of infamy on the "The last crowning act of infamy on the part of this Congress is to be the enactment of the law to organic 100,000 negroes into regiments. The has pass the can be approved by Mr. Phenot the Residue of the part of the part of the part of the part of the pass of the part outh? Or is it that the negro will make a better soldier than the white man? Do those men think he will stand upon the rough edge of the battle where our soldiers falter? Every man who votes for that bill, and the President when he signs it, offers a direct and gross insult to every man in whose veins flows the blood of our race—an insult that the proud men of Indiana will not forgive.

[A voice, 'Kill all the niggers.'] [Applause]
"The men will be marked who have done this. The people whose sons and brothers are in the field will not forgive the insult. [Applause.] ['We'll attend to them, old fellow.'] The necessities of the war have made the Treasury notes the currency of the people. I know that the supporters of the administration charge that the Democrats rejoice When it goes down in Republican pockets is the depression not felt in Democratic pock-ets? As this has become, and for a time must continue, an important part of our currency, going into all the channels of trade and commerce, I shall regard it my duty to to all I can, constitutionally, to sustain its The proposition of the Secretary Treasury to adopt a system to break own our State banks to make more room r Government notes or their substitutes i blow at State legislation not to be susined, and from which relief to the Treasu s not likely to come. The bills of our State banks would this day be within a few cent f gold, if not par, were they not dragged down by the legal tender paper. While the or, its notes must have the same current alue. But, independent of that fact, our State bank paper is a current, reliable and par currency. It has served our trade and par currency. It has served our trade and benefited the people and should not be riven out to make way for a less reliable substitute.

"Although I make no appeals to men to volunteer, as I would not say go when I was not going myself, yet I must say to those who have voluntarily enlisted, you can not relieve yourselves by a breach of law, and you ought not to involve your friends in acts of violence which must bring trouble upon them.

"At any moment I am ready for compro mise and adjustment upon the basis of a stored Union-to give to the South all the rights under the Constitution, and such guarantees as may make their rights secure.

"In the meantime abolitionism controls the Government. We have not much to hope from such a source for our country. The people have spoken 13,000 strong. The great States of New York and westward to Illinois have said to the President, 'Withdraw your proclamation, and return to the pledge given to the country and the solbut he heeds them not. The Govern ment belongs to the millions; yet the President elected by a minority says to them: 'I will disregard your will.' Events may, however, compel him to respect that will. The effort to control the Government by epithets, by threats, by violence and by dungeons had failed. This vast assembly attests the fail ure. Bold and honest, the people will vin dicate their rights and their manhood at the ballot box. Maintaining the rights of the people as defined and secured by the Constiution and laws, the Democratic party can not fail.

If Congress would take a bundle of switches and switch them all out of the White House it would be well for the people; but until it is done it will not be well. hear the prayers in our churches; your son may go out to the battle-field, but your country is not to be restored as it was until abolitionism is buried, never to be resur-

In April, 1864, (some months after the emancipation proclamation had been issued) in voting against the thirteenth amendment to abolish slavery he said "The Federal Government has nothing to do with the in-stitution of slavery, except so far as by compromise it was protected and respected. fugitive escaping from one State to another shall be returned without respect to the law of the State into which he escapes." Thus, it will be seen, that he carried the corpse of the slave power about in his arms in the vain hope of warming it back into life.

A meeting was called by General Carring-on at the Bates House in Indianapolis, March 25, 1863, for the purpose of securing the aid of the leaders of the Den Tratic par-ty in suppressing the resistance the draw

after Irank Stevens, of Greenson

red, and made a speed cealed in the hotels and boarding houses, and he urged the people who were the war and the draft to cease their opposi-tion to the envolment and draft because it would surely get them into troub and they were not strong enough to resist the Government. He did not put it upon the ground that resistance was wrong, unpatriosic and

In a speech made by Mr. Hendricks at a meeting called to ratify the comination of McClelland and Pendleton, as reported in the Chicago Tribune September 1, 18 4 Mr. Hendricks said, among other there is against the administration of Abraham and coln, that "he trusted life still remained in the masses, and that they had not been sunk so low by the four years of despotism but that they could rise to crush out sholitionism and HURL THE SMUTTY OLD TYRANT AT WASHINGTON OUT OF POLITICAL EXISTENCE. For oppressed and have suffered if ever a Natio

These are only samples of extracts the could be strung out indefinitely, but the will suffice to show the malignity that char acterized his opposition to the war, as well as those officials charged with its prosecution HIS EFFORTS TO ROB THE SOLDIERS OF THE

In the fall of 1879 it became pecospary to lay the corner-stone of the State of course of construction. The asjoraty the Board of Commissioners bei Mr. Handricks was invited to del dress on that interesting occasion, and in the midst of 10,000 spectators he performed tha duty. In doing so he marshaled before bla passed in review all the lea in the history of Indiana from to the Union to 1869.
One by one her great history

summoned back from the past, word dw For what it contained it w a crime, for its magnificent hu without a single mention of Ind part in the great war by which the was conquered and the Union The fame and the heroism of the the great part borne by the State to the the Union, and even the migh of the war itself, were all forge liberately ignored. Silence lik louder than words. Its bodeful that if committed to the keep dricks and his party, the weepoch of the war with all its its memories and its glories, w in eternal silence and oblivion corner-stone itself is as silent

There were thirteen article within its sealed vault, including but not one memento of the wall that would remind future gen glorious part Indiana's 20 played in that memorable eve who laid that stone and Mr. Handrick delivered the oration, bore no love for country or its defenders. He purpose sulted every loyal man and Union so omitting from his oration the only the State has of which any loyal man woman feels a particle of pride, and he not yet apologized for this insult.

On any Union soldier or loyal man yet for a man or party who would wipe from his

tory all mention and memory of a war the liberated 4,000,000 of slaves and saved the glorious Union? Notwithstanding the effort of Mr. Hendricks and his party to ignore to services of the Indiana sold or and the inose services, where not complemented the corner-stone, are written on the resplendent pages of our annals and are so in the great heart of humanity, and over all like a splendid monument the name Morton rises immortal.

HOW THE SOLDIERS REGARD MIM On the morning of April 15, 1865, on t' receipt of news of the assassination of Proident Lincoln, Governor Morson called a pu lic meeting of the citizens of Indiana to meet in the State House yard, to ex their grief and sorrow over the event, at Mr. Hendricks, among others, was invit to address the assembled multitude. He by been speaking but a few moments was there were evident signs of dissatisfaction all parts of the audience. This increase until there were cries of "Take him out 'No traitor shall speak h him!" etc. He was only saved from perso Violence by Governor Months Joseph A. Wright, who stee and warned the crowd to be still attend this meeting, and I trust the ar will be patient and hear w I trust that there will be no partisan exhibited on this occass Wright said: "Mr. Hendric tor, and I beg you will be phim through." Mr. Hendr oks was fins permitted to finish his remarks, but she was much growling and confusion in audience. The loyal people were too a excited over the event to telerate hypocrisy which encouraged the feeling il produced the murder and such a heard

display of lip lamentation.

After the close of the war a banquet tendered to General Sherman at Indian lis, by ex-soldiers, and by some means resplained the committee elected Mr dricks to respond to a toset. But before banquet came off, the fact that Mr. H dricks was among the spenkers leaked and the ex-soldiers became so indignate the action of the committee number refused to attend if that part of program was insisted upon, and others slared that he should not speak. The satisfaction was so great that Mr. Hend was advised of it, and he wrote a letter clining the honor, and did not atland. ng the summer of 1875, a reunion of ndiana soldiers was held at Indian and, notwithstanding Mr. Mendrick Governor of the State, a proposition to bim to a seat on the stand during the seedings was voted down, and he were permitted to take part in the exercises.

IN THE SENATE. He opposed systematically every me of reconstruction, fought and tion of slavery, denounced Bureau and civil rights bill the bill to disbar from Con who in 1860 and 1861 had l use for the purpose of rebellion, voted against the debts incurred for payment pensions to our soldiers, vol assiduously to defeat the law ronder egal for the United States saume or pay any debt or ob red in sid of the rebellion, ro revent anyone from voting atructed States who could not write o Ause was not possessed of \$250 worth of fre pperty. While in the Senate he vot fq po the salary grab in 1867, thereby incrhis own pay, and he supported the bill crease the tax on whisky to two dollar gallon and refused to tax the stock on and thus put into the hands of the di and some of his personal friends (if n eq own) millions of dollars that justly be app to the Government. He used his office ou sition as Senator to obtain from John administration the appointment of reto office, secure contracts for h sown p friends, pardons for violators of laws and Sons of Liberty who had bee victed of treason. HIS HONESTY AND DE

and dishonesty. I will giv pro as camples.

In a public speech made
July 26, 1872, Mr. Hen
General Grant for havin Northern Pacific Railroad 000,000 scres of land to the was learning indignant profligacy. But when Set profligacy. But when Set to reply to the speech he ; that the bill granting the was passed in 1864, durin Mr. Pincoln's admin

His whole career is full size | vore

tails style to manage and more read and an analysis and the style of t image sering ant. No person by his direction, fixed up a suit to declare the election by which the amendments were adopted as illegal. The Supreme Court was The period where there can be sourced where there can be sourced at. It is not like this. I composed of five Democrats, and the case was advanced on the docket, and was finally decided, Judges Niblack and Scott dissenting, the day before the national Democratic gazindy and through the convention met in Cincinnati, and in filing the decision one of the Judges told the clerk to "telegraph the news to the boys," sual 708," etc.—Congresmeaning to notify Mr. Hendricks' friends at Cincinnati that the Supreme Court had de-A lithe riverse and sympa-ording on tend and sympa-possiosp ay the soldiers in 22-31; and a sympa-there was ne gold to cided that the new amendments to the Constitution of the State had been decided to have been illegally adopted in order that Indiana might again become an October State 'orop, opand that it was an and thereby assist Mr. Hendricks' nomina-tion for the presidency, no matter if it cost the State \$100,000. That was nothing comrepeated faination of General asymptot Asination of General range Aliats80, Senator Hen-ping what he city of Indian-a Acquiring an assault upon sity straight a send of James A. Of this Aughton, and Jo nothing that that Acquiring that this speech caused pus spirol by discussed, and apted aliates W. H. Moripared with the importance of nominating Mr. Hendricks for President. There probably is not another instance on record where the highest legal tribunal of the State prostituted itself to declare amendments to a State Constitution illegal to further the candidacy of a political favorite for a high office. There is certainly nothing in such conduct to recommend Mr. Hendricks to the favor of

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HIS COWARDICE AS A POLITICIAN.

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swore that swore that Governor Thomas ers up in danapolis & Vin-Mr. Hendricks is admitted, by friends and foes alike, to be a political coward. In fact, reticence upon all public questions, where his party has not slready taken a position, to the city of indianup of pounds at convention held some up of pounds at convention held some up of partial depends of the course of a first of cobable nominees of indness und conventions, said: has become chromic. The following are samples of his cowardice: When a public meeting was held in Indianapolis in 1870, to express sympathy with the Germans in the indenses wild conventions, said: with the conventions, said: with the conventions, said: with the conventions of the convention causeless war made upon them by Napoleon, Mr. Hendricks was invited, among many other prominent citizens, to address the meeting. When announced to speak, he merely apologized for not making a speech by saying he had been so much occupied as to prevent his acquainting himself with the cause of the war, and that he was not prepared to express an opinion as to which par-ty was right. Governor Baker followed in a ringing speech in support of the German cause, which was received with deafening cheers, while Mr. Hendricks sat upon the platform, the picture of a cowardly dodger. During the summer of 1864 a Democratic

mass meeting was held in the State House yard which was addressed by Governor Hendricks, among others, and while Mr. Hendricks was making a bitter anti-war speech he was interrupted by some persons with questions which for a moment caused with questions which for a moment caused some commotion. About this time a file of soldiers made their appearance for the purpose of quelling the disturbance, when some one shouted, "The soldiers are coming!" "the soldiers are coming!" and not less than three thousand Democrats took to their heels, and so eager were they to escape from the inclosure that they ran against the fence and felled it to the earth, while Hendricks his associates sneaked from the stand and left the grounds without delay. They were in no danger, but being conscious smit-ten, fled like guilty culprits before the law-The Legislature of 1873 passed a radical

temperance bir, familiarly known as the "Baxter bill." It was exceedingly obnox-"Baxter bill." It was exceedingly obnoxious to the Germans, and after its passage a committee of leading Germans and several members of the Legislature waited upon Governor Hendricks and requested him to yet the bill. He declared that there were over twenty grave objections to the same, and they left him with the full conviction that he would wate it. Ludge of their surthat he would veto it. Judge of their sur-prise when, in two days afterward, the bill was returned to the Legislature with his approval. This was to keep a secret pledge he was said to have made to a radical temperance society, to whose vote he owed his election as Governor. He have a legislation of the following Legislation

ture, which was Democratic. He has always been an expert dedger, and to recall that fact to your minds it is only necessary to mention that he was the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1860, and made a thorough outwas of the State, and no one ever found cut from anything he did or said whether he savored the

election of Douglass or Breckenridge for President.

Mr. Hendricks never condemned by act or deed, the efforts of his colleague, famuel J. A for doner of the General or the respient Pierce, he as Linium der of the respient Pierce, he as Linium der opt each year while to Sun in Mc is relatives to good lovid and act and later, durable of the respient he seemed the respient to the respien Tilden, who attempted to corrupt the elec-tion officers of the States of Oregon, Florida and South Carolinia through the means of large sums of money and cipher telegrams, for the purpose of stealing the electoral vote of those States, thereby condoning the most appaling and coloseal political crime ever attempted in the history of a free government, and he has for exercised. B pun Cherm, he secured the m enr meedive relatives to Govand defender of a srnment, and he has for years been going around the country posing as a martyr and a free govpastuo A. e, who, in 1876, impastaco m.e. who, in 1876, im-eqs and enty of Jennings for long suit she Democratic counwhining because he was not permitted to participate in the profits of that infamous

In view of Mr. Hendricks' record-his be-

conspiracy.

trayal of his constituents in 1854, in compliance with the dictates of the slave power, oot at excelly of Democrats and sent to the State's ni enole and after the President had promised to provide for him if he lost his seat by so doing; Augdmas Jndricks after he was the loss of his seat in Congress by reason of the betrayal; his subsequent appointment by Hoovelent in 1878, George ther revol ainent "reformer," BELOTE

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the President to the position of Commissioner of the General Land Office; his notorious on ending sof why Hendricks to study disposed of a Government sympathy with the rebellion and the traitors and conspirators who murdered enrolling se oui x or istroy. AND UI PLAT, wis copperhead and queers jo had ceroic contest with puod A1. had ceceived no aid from as 'saucated.

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officers, and were plotting treason; areon and murder in Indiana; his areon and murder in Indiana; his boast that he had advised no man to enter the army; his declarations in favor of a northwestern confederacy; his opposition to the enlistment and equal pay of colored soldiers; his colored soldiers; his labors to defeat all the reconstruction measures and punish traitors and treason; his bitter hostility to drafts to fill up our shattered regiments; his declaration that the war was a failure, and a femand for an armistice and a convention of all the States, while the Rebels were in the had put to death by the slow torture of starvation in Rebel prisons 60,000 of our soldiers, and assassinated our President, his share n the appointment of Hall, a convicted corruptionist, and of Fuller, a public thief; his failure to utter one word of sympathy with the cause of the Union, or contribute a dollar the Sanitary Commission, or for the relief of any sick or wounded officer or soldier, or for the support of their families; his opposition to the war and all measures for its prosecution while a member of the Senate of the United States, and, at the same time, drawing his pay from the Government; his dis-honest and unfair treatment of his political opponents; his utter failure to ever propose any measure of reform in the civil service of any other department of the Government; any other department of the Government; his failure to condemn official peculation in his own party; his sympathy with Bost Tweed and his gang; his assessments of the clerks in the General Land Office to raise a Democratic corruption fund, which he has since denounced as "levying black meil;" the secret part he played in inducing a Democratic Supreme Court to set saide an election ocratic Supreme Court to set aside an election at which seven amendments to our State Constitution were ratified to further his prospects for a nomination for President; his dec-laration that "the national banks were asinpendous folly" while being a large stockholder in the First National Bank of Indianapolis his reference to the immortal Lincoln as "a smutty old tyrant at Washington who should be hurled out of political existence;" his vote against a proposition to allow States whe had furnished colored soldiers to receive credit for the same on their quotas; his vote against a law to punish enrolling officers, surgeons and other officials connected with the draft for corruptly rejecting or discharging drafted many his responsibility for the ing drafted men; his responsibility for the pardon of revenue swindlers; his bese berayal of Pendleton and McDonald; his notorious cowardice and non-commitalism or public questions; and, in short, his open and avowed sympathy with the men southern defeats gave no joy and northern disasters no sorrow," render him a most objectionable candidate and one whom the American people can not fail to overwhelm

with an ingominious defeat.
Such, my friends, is the political record of a man who but recently set up a hypocriti-cal claim to have been the friend of Abra-ham Lincoln, and a welcome visitor to the White House during his erm as President. I submit that it contains no word or act that would warrant such a six ment, but upon the TOHN R. MILLER, M. HANNA, M. D. BOOTS & SHOES

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I have known the benefit of Piso's Cure for Consumption for nearly six months, and I believe it will effect a permanent cure in my case, which was considered hopeless. My lungs have en diseased for nearly five years, and I was troubled with a bad cough. feeling entirely well, and am free from any cough. Mrs. Jane R. Laird.

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As a Tonic they have no Equal.

Take none but Hops and Malt Bitters. FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. -

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THE WITTIEST YET.

Address of Mr. J. P. Dolliver in the Iowa Convention.

The Annual "Elegy of Grief" for the Hawkeye Democrats-An Eminent Man Who is Dead and Doesn't Know It.

[Chicago Tribune.]

Below are liberal extracts from a speech of noticeable merit which was delivered in the recent Republican convention of Iowa, which is attracting much attention. The speaker, Mr. J. P. Dolliver, is a young man of 26, who was notified of his selection as temporary chairman only a few minutes belivered with such telling effect that it carried the convention by storm. It is filled with effective shots. Mr. Dolliver has rapidly developed greatly as a speaker, and is go into the national campaign, and in a few lays will take the stump in West Virginia, and later in the canvas will speak in Ohio

Gentlemen of the Iowa Republican Convention: Out of the abundance of my heart I thank you for the honor which your favor has co, wred upon me. It builds up a man's the fig. ing strength of the Republican party of Iowa. If any of you have friends that are bothered with political dyspepsia, who find trouble in selecting from the printed bill f fare of Republican politics, I advise you to bring them here and let them look in the face of this magnificent assembly. conventions have always been deliberative, your nominations representative, your cam-paigns popular, and your ballot boxes too utterance of straight Republican tickets. Consequently, a Democrat has not been seen on the streets of an Iowa city after 9 o'clock on election night for a quarter of a century. The music of the telegraph office as been their annual elegy of grief. They ook upon a bulletin board as an enemy of ee government, and accept the first half of Franklin's maxim, "early to bed," when the eturns are coming in.

The first act of the Democratic party is to file a schedule in bankruptcy. Already their property is out of their own name. The national standard is in the hands of a man whose name is not disclosed by the Democratic national record. Four years igo his name could have prudently been used as an alias under which to travel incogaito all over the known world outside of Buffalo. To elect him president would be like lending money to a stranger on the train. It takes the cheek of the Democratic managers to play the whole American peo-ple for suckers. I thank God that we belong to a party that saves the crowns of its public honor for the brow of its actual leadership. With the Democratic party nominations are made not so much to represent the party as to disguise it. In its long struggle for existence the men who have made the history of the party go to the wall. It is the only party the ver existed whose candidate and plate in never throw any ight whatever eith on its management o its faith. In fact nodern Democrats of the practical school have no creed except the ath of office. All the important Democratic rinciples are unfit for use. They have been left out in the field just where they were used last, with not even a bunch of swamp grass thrown over them-in sun and rain, until rot and rust have done their fatal

.It is true they talk piously of the need of reform, and with an inexcusable libel ac-cuse the integrity of the Republican civil service. They work their favorite classical allusion to the Augean stables for all there is in it. These, they assert, must be cleaned out. Yet from the general appearance of the crowd that is on hand to do the business, the average citizen is likely to conclude that their intention is to steal the fork rather than clean out the barn.

tariff question. They profess to settle that issue by a jargon of words without precedent in the annals of nonesense and con-fusion. You might as well try to fit the hundred-headed dog of the fable with a straw hat as to place a candid and intelligible tariff platform under the feet of the Democratic party. They approach that question and nearly every other like a man emptying hard-coal ashes in a high wind, with their eyes shut and their backs to the

Mr. Hendricks is placed upon the Democratic ticket-not to recall the history of the Democratic party. No thoughtful Demo-crat wants that remembered. He is on the cket for the avowed purpose of reviving the superstition that surrounds the electoral count of 1877. With characteristic stupidity he Democratic managers still think that the American people have never slept well since that celebrated question of mathematics was up for settlement. They seem to be afflicted with a sort of intellectual shiftessness that keeps them from the understanding that the fraud issue died at Cincinnati in 1880 by the hand of Thomas A. Hendricks. The indictment of an alleged momentous outrage cannot be dismissed for vant of prosecution and the papers in the case left under the dust of eight years without losing interest to the traveling public.
With all due respect to Col. Vilas, of Wisconsin, I say the statute of limitations does run. The descendants of Cleopatra might s well bring suit against the estate of Mark Antony as for the Democratic managers to parade the venerable gentlemen who were caught between the wheels of the electoral commission. In truth, the American people, remembering the long years of political rapine that have given the south to the Democratic party, and finding in Mr. Tilden and Mr. dricks the immediate and responsible bene-ficiaries of those years of felony against the ballot box in the south, have never, to any visible degree, bewailed their memorable failure to catc; the rail of the hind car in 1877. For one I thank the Democratic party for the fraud issue. Miserable and useless in itself, it affords the country a proper occa-sion to recall that strange decade from 1869 to 1876, during which the Democratic party upon the ruins of the rebellion contrive their infamous conspiracy against the civil rights of the people that in ten states has left the ballot box a fraud and the electionday a farce. Laboulaye, the great French Liberal, now dead, just after the civil war in the United States, took occasion to say that "the Republican party of America holds in its hands the future of civilization. That was true then. It is true now. It is more certain that the Republican party shall have a future than that it has had a

Now and then you find a Republican who enjoys the momentary importance that be longs to the kicker and the scratcher. shortese road to celebrity nowadays is to advertise your conscience in the newspapers. here are Republicans who treat their con cience as if it were the stock in trade of aking-powder factory. They solemnly p test that everybody's conscience has alum in it except theirs. They adopt the doctrine of Matthew Arnold and insist that in order to

be safe the mation must furnish the remnant with complimentary ticke s and a front seat. They would have the country govern itself by the advice of persons whose names, if I may borrow a phrase from your good friend Gov. Carpenter, are written in the herd-book of high political grades.

Only last month a convention was held in a New York parlor, in which the only cre-dentials called for by the committee were a written pretense of holiness, and the only creed required of the membership was "I believe in the communion of the saints of Beacon bill and Franklin square." Let them commune. I trust they will stick together till they get thoroughly acquainted with each other. I have a curiosity to see the effect of a genuine Democratic candidate on an unusually sanctified nostril. This campaign will last long enough to show to every sensible man's eye that no possible combination of tight pants and hay-fever can defeat the anxious will of the real conscience of this country, the Republican millions of America.

The people of this country like brainservous matter under the roots of the hair. In James G. Blaine they find a man the scope of whose faculties is a perfect horizon-a man who knows the size of this nation-a young Republicans. He has been invited to man who knows the history of this nation-a man who knows the strengta of this nationa man who knows the rights of this nationa man who comprehends with a serene faith the mission of the republic and its sublime destiny in the midst of the nations and the Not in vain has this great state-correct in its opinion, upright in its conscience—laid at the feet of Blaine the royal tribute of its affection. He stands to-day, at the very opening of the campaign, at once a standard bearer and a victor. Mr. Cleveland, as his letter this morning informs us, believes in Providence, and has the grace to say in his opinion, "the Supreme Being will always bless honest human endeavors in he conscientious discharge of public duty. Iowa believed that before Mr. Cleveland ever thought of such a thing. Go i's providence, you may be certain, never identified the names of Blaine and Logan in eternal reputation with the most splendid pages of American history—the one as a statesman, the other as a soldier—only to see them defeated by a person who at the age of 34 deserted a learned profession to become the hangman of a back county in New York.

> Dr. Curtis Administering Soothing Soup to the Hungry and Thirsty [New York Extra.]



From Mr. Curtis' speech at the Nationa epublican convention: We are confronted th the Democratic party, very hungry, and, as you may well believe, very thirsty; a party without a single definite principle; a party without any distinct national policy hich it dares to present to the country; a party which fell from power as a conspiracy against human rights, and now attempts to sneak back to power as a conspiracy for plunder and spoils.

A DISCOURAGED DEMOCRAT.

A Correspondent Who Thinks New York is Lost to the Democrats.

orrespondent of The Cincinnati Enguirer, come over to New York from Washington nearly a week ago to seek Democratic en-If I should broadly lie I couragement. yould say that the outlook is hopeful. This would be a lie, and at the expense of those who might be duped by it. In no quarter we heard each other's words." "How on the surface are indications such as point deep down were you at the time!" 'In to a reconciliation of the Democratic fac tions in this city. If they are not brought together the loss of the state is conceded, not alone by Republicans, but by Democrats who are zealously putting their shoulder to the wheel to compass Cleveland's election. This deplorable condition of affairs is not overlooked by the Democratic managers. It is appreciated now that if something heroic and inspiring is not done to enliven the can-vass that Blaine's election is assured.

save Cleveland and throw the tide in the Empire state. The National Democratic plans for a great battle in the state are to be formulated. The Republicans are nervous, not as to New York, but because they have reason to fear a pitched battle in the Buckeye state. It was to avoid this that weeks ago it was loudly announced they laid claims to West Virginia. This was a mere subterfuge to keep the Democratic eye off the

After all, it looks from this point of observation as if Ohio must be the Cassius of the National Democracy, or otherwise it will again sink. I give my views more in sorrow than in anger, and in the sincere hope that they may prove profitable for reproof, for instruction, and for correction in righteousness, to the end that the Democracy may chances to win, and thus leaven up New York, which is now in a bad way.

Gov. Hendricks' Dubuque Letter.

[Indianapolis Letter in N. Y. Times.] The Dubuque letter of Mr. Hendricks has become almost a sensation here. When it telegrams of inquiry, their purport being a doubt of the authenticity of the letter. When Mr. Hendricks was interviewed upon the subject he said, with the utmost complacency, that it was genuine, and coolly proceeded to correct one or two inaccuracies in the printed copy shown him. He has rafrained from any explanation of why he wrote the letter, and there are those who openly charge that the governor has either succumbed to the belief that Cleveland might voluntarily withdraw, in which case he would naturally be advanced to the first place on the ticket, or that he has made up his mind that Cleveland will not be elected, New York going for Blaine, in which case if Indiana should be carried by the Democracy he would be left in splendid shape for 1888. Mr. Hendricks has the presidential itch; he has it bad, he will never get over it, argue these people, and they see in every utterance a studied effort to advance himself, no matter who or what else may suffer. In this view of the case the very few and certainly cold words in which, in his speech to-night, he referred to Mr. Cleveland are quoted and held up as additional evidence of the extraordinary bent of Mr. Hendricks' mind,

Work Beneath the Waves. London Telegraph

"Can you see under water?"

"Vary seldom. I remember years ago going down to have a look at the wreck of the Forfarshire-the vessel Grace Darling and her father pulled to, not from windward of the island, as the story says, but from the lee side, where the cable ley ready, and where the water was smooth. I dived just out of curiosity, and saw the old hooker plain enough. Off that same cost I've been down in water so bright that I've stool among weeds as tall as this room a beautiful garden of them, and watched 'em with delight, almost to forgetting the job I was sent down there for, and I saw all kinds of fish swimming about and appearing quite close through the glass in my helmef, though if I put out my hands to them I found them fathoms away."

"But as a rule you can't see?" "No more than if I was looking through a London fog. And then take a ship. Suppose you were to come into my rcom at night you couldn't see. So it is with a ship's hold and cabin under water. It's | Send 2 cent stamp to Keystone Watch Case Factories, Phila pitch dark. A man can only grope."

"It must be dangerous work] moving about among cargo under such circum-

"Why, not when you're use to it. A bit of sea above is often inconverient, by bit of sea above is often inconverient, by making the vessel on the surface roll; and tauten the tackle for heaving up the cargo, and so running up a mass of dead weight before you're ready, and then letting it come down crash again. A ground swell—I mean the swell at bottom—is also troublesome, for it'll swing a man to and fro to a distance of seven feet and more. But this is on the deck. It's and more. But this is on the deck. It's quite enough in the hold."

"Suppose such a swell should dash a diver against anything?"

"It wouldn't hurt him sir. The dress makes him so light. I have fallen through many a yawn and hole in a ship decks fit to break a man's neck and back, you might think for the depth of it, and have gone very softly, and have come up again justly as quickly."

"Can you converse under water?" "Yes; but very few know how it is done. It you were to stand up, face to face, with another man each might burst himself by yelling without producing the faintest sound. Now, how do you think you can hear?'

"I can not imagine." "By lying down. You and your mate may lie down on your breasts-it must be on your breasts-head to head, or side by side close, and in that position you'll hear one another as easily as !'you and I can in this room."

"I suppose the sound is conveyed by the deck, or sand, or whatever you be

"Possibly. I only know it's true, when I found this out. I spoke to another diver about it, and he would not believe me. Well, one day we happened to go down to a wreck together. I told him before hand what position to place himself in; and, after we had been at work some time, we came together and both laid down, as agreed, and I said: 'Jim, "W. C. MacB," the regular Washington are there many more casks in the forehold?' 'Heaps,' he answered right off. 'And so you can hear me?' said I. 'Ay,' he answered, 'wonderfully plain,' and with this he laughed, and so did I, and we both heard each other's laugh, just as about eleven fathoms."

> A Free Vote and a FairCount. James G. Blaine, in North American Review

March, 1879. The mighty power of a republic of fifty millions of people-with a continent for their possession-ean only be wielded permanently by being wielded honestly. In The cast of the die is in Ohio. Ohio can a fair and generous struggle for partisan power, let us not forget those issues and campaign committee is beginning to awaken | those ends which are above party. Orto the full realization of this, and immediate | ganizel wrong will ultimately be met by organized resistance. The sensitive and dangerous point is in the coasting and counting of free ballots. Impartial suffrage is our theory. It must become our practice. Any party of American citizens can bear to be defeated. No party of American citizens will bear to be defrau 1ed. The men who are interested in dishonest counts are units. The men who are interested in an honest count are millions. I wish to speak for the millions of all political parties, and in their name to declare that the Republic must be make its fight in Ohio, where it has the strong enough, and shalt be strong enough, to protect the weakest of its citizens in all their rights. To this simple and sublime principle let us, in the lofty language of Burke, "attest the retiring generations, let us attest the ad. vancing generations, between which, as a was first published the city was deluged with | link in the great chain of eternal order, we

She Preferred the Old Religion.

"What do the papers mean?" asked a good old lady of the South End.

"I see they say that all the ministers are coming out for Cleveland and Hendricks or Blaine and Logan. Is it any kind of a new religion or faith they have got up?'

"No, it simply means they are taking one side or the other in politics, and has no reference to religious belief at all."

"I think they'd better drop politics and attend to church affairs. It makes them forget their Creator. I haven't heard of one coming out for the Lord since the days of Moody and Sankey.'

Certain portions of the Alps have been covered with snow this summer to an unprecedented extend; not only did the winter snow not melt, but a "ssh supply fell in July.

(Continued from last week.)

How Watch Cases are Made.

In buying a silver watch case great care should be taken to secure one that is solid silver throughout. The cap of most cheap ilver cases is made of a composition known albata, which is a very poor substitute r silver, as it turns black in a short time. The backs of such cases are made much inner than those of an all silver case, eing robbed in order to make the cap thicker and get in as much as possible of the cheap metal. Another important point in a silver ease is the joints or hinges, which should be made of gold. Those of most cheap cases are made of silver, which is not a suitable metal for that purpose. In a brief period it warps, bends and spreads apart, allowing the backs to become loose ipon the case and admitting the dust and irt that accummulate in the pocket. The Keystone SilverWatch Cases are only made with silver caps and gold joints

delphia, Pa., for handsome Illustrated Pamphlet showing how James Boss' and Keystone Watch Cases are made.

The Vandalia Line

Bure Connections, No Transfers, Low Rates. Apply for further information to JOHN. S

DOWLING, Agent. Greencastic, Ind.

J. M. CHESBROUGH,
Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agt.,

SAINT LOUIS, MO. 51tf

TO The LADIES

Of Greencastle and vicinity.

I have taken the Agency for

Mrs. M. A.Ferguson's Eureka Rule or fitting and drafting ladies, misses and children's clothing. I find it to be splen. did, giving easy and beautiful fits. I am ready and willing to teach any one wishing to learn. I will also cut patterns, and cut and fit garments. Please give me trial. Mrs. W. E. STARR.

44 East Seminary street.

SPECIFICATIONSFOR White Cak Spokes-

BROCKWAY & ROCKAFELLOW,

PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH

ise. A certain cure. Not expensive. Three reatment in one package. Good for Cold d. Headache. Dizziness, Hay Fever, &c. iss. By all Drugists, or by mail.

E. T. HAZELITINE, Warren, Pa.

PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH.

Has been thoroughly teeted during the past five years with such uniformly good results that the medicine is now offered for sale with a certanty that it it will prove to be the Remedy for Catarrh which has been so long sought

For Sale at Allen's Drug Store.

PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH

18 A SPECIFIC CURE FOR ALL DISEASES THE SKIN, ESPECIALLY SALT RHEUM OR EOZEMA, SCROFULA, SCALD HEAD, TETTER. HIVES, RASH, DANDRUFF, BARBER'S ITCH, TILES, BOILS, CARBUNCLES, ULCERS LOTCHES, CHAFING AND SORENESS OF NEANTS AND ADULTS, BURN OR SCALD TCH, STINGS, PLANT-POISONING AND POIS-ONED WOUNDS, PIMPLES, ROSE-RASH, ITCH-ING OF THE SKIN, RINGWORM, SUNBURN, AND FOR ALL SYPHILITIO ULCERS AND ERUPTIONS THIS REMEDY IS A POSITIVE

CURE WITHOUT THE USE OF INTERNAL

IS A SPECIFIC CURE FOR CATARRH, ACUTE OR CHRONIC, COLD IN THE HEAD, HAY FEVER, SNUFFLES AND SNEEZING. ALL DISEASES OF THE NOSE ARE CURED WITHOUT FAIL BY THIS SOVEREIGN REMEDY. IT IS THE ONLY SURE OURE FOR HAY FEVER AND ROSE COLD.

THE SKIN AND CATARRH CURE DO NOT SMART OR BURN, BUT SOOTHE AND HEAL SCALDED FLESH, IT RELIEVES THE PAIN.

IS THE MOST WONDERFUL COUGH MEDICINE EVER PREPARED. AN INFA CAN TAKE A WHOLE BOTTLEFUL ANT IT WILL NOT DO IT ANY HARM. IT IS A PE-CIFIC CURE FOR WHOOPING COUGY AND BRONCHIAL OR WINTER COUGH. I' CON-TAINS NO IPECAC, TARTAREMETIC, USSIO ACID, OPIUM, OR ANY DRUG OR C' MICAL. GENERAL DIRECTIONS IN TEN LANGUAGES. FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS. PAPILLON MFG. CO., CHICAGO.

> FOR THE BY Jerome Allen and Piercy Co

Prepared for the Boom!

Having doubled the size of our

PLANING MIL And added largely to our power, machinery and tools, we are now much better prepared for the manu-

facture of all kinds of Doors. Sash. Blinds. Flooring

Store Fronts and Fittings. SIDING, MOULDINGS,

And Dressed Lumber, generally, than ever before. Also custom dressing, turning, scroll and band sawing, and general machine work, done promptly, cheaply and in the bes manner. We make a specialty of-

VERANDAS

And modern styles of hard wood inside anish is new and handsome designs. Thanking our triends for their liberal patronage in the past, we will strive to merit a continuance of the same in the

Goulding & Ireland. W.O. GOULDING,

F. W. STEELE. 11 87

BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS NEW THE CHOICE SEEDS! FRUITS!

12 ROSES Blooming \$1 30 PACKETS FLOWER SEEDS, \$1. THE STORRS & HARRISON CO.

T. JONES' ART GALLERY,

BAYNE'S BLOCK,

Pictures Enlarged to any Size. Pictures made from life, all sizes and styles, in first-class order.

THE LEADING GALLERY IN THE CITY.

Established

1849.

COLE BROTHERS,

The Second Largest Manufactory of Lightning Rods in the World.

We are now ready to furnish at wholesale and retail, every variety of Lightnir Rods, Points, Fixtures and Ornaments. Also, our CELEBRATED WOOD PUMP, TUBING and FIXTURES, adopted by the Wood Pump Manufacturers' Association April 13th, 1880. Send for circular and preclists.

COLE PROTHERS. Green castle. Ind.

I have already received a dray-load of

Carpets, Oil Cloths Wattings:

Also one load of CANTON FLANNELS, JEANS, SHIRT INGS, SHEETINGS, Etc.

Summer Goods and Remnants at Cost.

Carpets as well as Dry Goods are cheaper than ever known.

C. W. TALBURT.

FOR SALE!

By COX & KELLY, Real Estate Brokers, Office, first stairway north of Postoffice.

The late Eugene Soper farm of 205 acres. This is a splendid grain or grass farm; good timber and water, and good

buildings. Price, \$7,700. James H. Torr farm of 54 acres two miles west of the city, good farm house of seven rooms, good barns. Desirable property. This is a bargain. See us for prices.

McClosky farm for trade for Indiana-

polis property. This is a splendid stock and grain farm, situate two miles west of Cloverdale, and contains 313 acres. The improvements are all good. House and two lots on Indiana street

for sale at a bargain.

House with $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres of ground for sale at a bargain. Just out of the corporation on the free pike.

The Neff lot on Seminary street at a bargain for a few days.

Six splendid lots on Seminary street.

Lots in the best location in the city.

40 acres 5 miles north of town on the free pike at a bargain. See us. 120 acres three miles north of town. New house, good outbuildings, large barn. Price, \$5,000.

Tuesday morning Arch Allen, our "Kentucky Democrat, sah!" had has campaign fight. A former Democrat named Parks, who had been recently converted and become a Republican, painted the town red with him, to the amusement of the hundreds of interested spectators. Allen attempted to whip Parks back into line, but got knocked out himself. As goes Allen so goes the Democratic party—flat of its back, with its eyes in mourning and look of the parties in metic" is another source of trouble. The arithmetic in use last year, and which was reported superior by Prof. While's." Why, does not appear—at least on the surface.

C. L. Miller was here from Chicago last week receiving a lot of lumber from A. H. Pickel & Sons.

Republicans here have great faith in achieving a big victory in November. Levi Whitted has received his pendence of trouble. The arithmetic in use last year, and which was reported superior by Prof. While's." Why, does not appear—at least on the surface.

Leuisiana Politics.

New Orleans Special to New York Sun.

The Republicans to-day healed all their differences and united on a joint electoral ticket. There have been three parties in the field claiming the right in the parties in the field claiming the right in the proposed superior by Prof. While's." Why, does not appear—at least on the surface.

Levi Wnitted has received his pendence in the proposed superior by Prof. While's." Why, does not appear—at least on the surface.

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Levi Wnited has received his pendence in the proposed superior by Prof. While's." Why, does not appear and the least on the surface.

Levi Wnited has received his pendence in the right whic

our daughter, Mrs. E. T. Lane. Lee Collins and Horace Pherson went

to Crawfordsville to the fair Thursday. Frank Ford has moved to the Sam Stone property in the South part of

Flora Dyer has returned from a visit through Iowa and Nebraska. The Blaine and Logan club met Fri-

day night.

'The Republicans were so overjoyed with the Maine election that they burned a few pounds of powder Wednesday night.

Married on Tuesday last, Sarah Carter and Frank Goosey, Justice Coliver officiating.

Alice Ader and Will Davis were married Thursday evening at the residence times. of the bride, Rev. Hawkins of Logans-port performed the ceremony. The happy couple then repaired to his

John and James Ragland became engaged in a quarrel over a settlement, which ended in John striking James, and nearly knocking an eye from its

Milroy Gordon has purchased Dan Darnall's interest in the tile mill. The M. E. Church has a new minister,

Rev. Wright. He has moved to the property lately vacated by John Lim-

HEBRON, RUSSELL TOWNSHIP.

Quite a number from here attended the Crawfordsville fair last week. John Rogers has purchased the old Hick's mill building, and will move it up to his farm and convert it into a home by Mrs. Bennett and child.

John McGaughey is fattening a car load of hogs. He is feeding new corn. John Loonard is cutting the schoolhouse wood.

cane to Ladoga to the sorghum molasses factory.

The Farmers Beef Company killed its first beef last Saturday. One beef will be slaughtered each week and be divided among the members of the company. ed among the members of the company. By this arrangement fresh beef is kept door life. constantly on hand by all. Eight beeves

Monday. A neighbor had induced him to go away from home to attend to some business, and on returning he found that his relatives, friends and machinery, and the inadequacy of their some business, and on returning he induced him the initing district.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY a positive cure for Catarrh, Diptheria and cash price for hirdes, pelts and tallow found that his relatives, friends and machinery, and the inadequacy of their can be procured dilection to some business.

South can be procured dilection to some business & Kahn pay the higher cash price for hirdes, pelts and tallow found that his relatives, friends and machinery, and the inadequacy of their can be procured dilection to some business.

South can be procured to some business & Kahn pay the higher cash price for hirdes, pelts and tallow cash price for hirdes. Monday. A neighbor had induced him

neighbors had arrived in his absence and taken possession, bringing with them great quantities of the most tooth-some victuals. Never was a man more surprised. One feature of the dinner, was that every one seated at the first table was a grandparent, there being sizteen present. Grandmothers were plenty. One little granddaughter of Mr. Grider had five grandmothers present, and two were not able to come. After dinner the presents were brought out, and a few appropriate remarks made by Mrs Turner, Mr. Grider responding in a very feeling manner. Then music was the order of the day, and finally, after devotional exercises, in which Mr. Stokes led, the company, forty-three in number, dispersed.

FLOYD TOWNSHIP.

The Republican Club had a good meeting Monday night. C. B. Case and A. F. Wright spoke. Many persons joined the club, among them A. sons joined the club, among them A. Hinkle, who had heretofore been a Democrat. Mr. Hinkle gave admirable reasons for his change. Every Democrat in the county ought to have heard his remarks. He said that he is a poor man and had determined to support the party which has proven by its actions that it is in sympathy with his class. The officers of the clab are: G. T. Reeves, President; C. B. Case, Vice President; R. B. Wright, Secretary; E. Brown, Assistant Secretary; M. L. Craver, Treasurer. Executive Committee: C. Powers, W. R. Allee, J. Timmons, T. C. Schofield, H. Timmons. The club meets every two weeks at present, but will soon change to every week. William Runyan has moved to Custer County, Neb. B. F. Allen talks of moving to Southern Kansas.

back, with its eyes in mourning, and a residence of the bride's father. Elder bloody nose.

O. P. Badger officiated. Several pres-Lillie Dinwiddie, of Ladoga, is here ents were bestowed.

Our school will not begin until the 19th. Miss Lucinda Robinson will teach the primary department.

M. H. Reilly is convalescing. He was able to be in town a few minutes

on Tuesday. There has been no wheat sown in this neighborhood, and very little ground plowed, the ground being too dry.

W. Bridges has another swarm of bees this week Four years ago Judge Eckels told the people here that if the Democrats did not succeed then there never would be another National election.

QUINCY

Drs. McDonald and Fisher have been quite sick the past ten days. Dr. Mc-Donald was obliged to call Dr. Stucky of Gosport to see him three or four times. Both are now able to be up.

Born, to James and Laura Asher, a daughter, weighing about 2½ pounds. Our citizens have dug a good well on the street in front of the business houses, which will be of great convenience to the town.

Mort Gillispey has moved from A. I. Orrel's farm to town. He will teach singing this fall and winter. Tom Dunkin's team, hitched to a wagon, ran away last Monday, but did

no damage to either.

John W. Hamilton is suffering with neuralgia in his right eye, thinks he will

LIMED IE.

Mrs. Geo. Luck, of Kansas City, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Bodemer. Mrs. John Summers went to Indiana-

Ed Walls is making some improvments on his buildings.

The Monon coal chutes are now in active operation. Engines can be coaled

in five minutes making a great saving People are hauling their sorghum of time to trains.

R. H. Walls and wife, Jenny Walls, accompanied by friends, will visit the

OAKALLA.

The store room and residence being The fifty-third birthday of Jordon ished. It will be accupied by Charley Grider was celebrated at his residence Torr, who will be our merchant.

Hillis & Co. will finish burning their

engine. But these things, and some other defects, will soon be corrected, and it is believed that the enterprise will then be a success. As yet they have only made 23,000 brick a day, but with a good engine they will easily make ten thousand more. It takes two weeks to fill a kiln, and about ten days to burn

The Warren Township Soldiers' Reunion.

Poland band boys were praised by all. Their music was very appropriate, consisting of medleys and war marches such as the old soldiers were used to march behind. It was rendered in such a style as to fire the spirit of patriotism in the hearts of the old boys, and made them feel as they did twenty-one years ago, when the air of the whole land was laden with the "smell of gunpowder," and was reverberating from hill to hill and from ocean to ocean with the notes of the war march and the rattle of musketry. Equally so were the soldiers fired by the singing of those grand old war songs by the choir; the reminiscences of Maj. Birch, and the patriotic speeches of D. E. Williamson and S. A. Hays. The interesting feature of the day was the declamation by little four-year-old Roy Bailey. Many were seen with tears trickling down their cheeks, so affected were they by the young orator's recitation. were they by the young orator's recita-

The crowd was so quiet and attentive as to be a credit to any gathering. Yet everybody seemed to enjoy themselves, and departed feeling they had indeed

had a good picnic.

Mrs. Lewis, a widow of a soldier of 1812, and the mother of two soldiers of the Rebellion, in whose grove the gathering was held, and the Poland band, have the thanks of the old soldiers who fought in '61. The next annual reunion will be held on the 23d anniversary of the battle of Anteitam. In that battle Company I, 27th Indiana Volunteers, which was made up in Warren township, lost many of its number in killed and wounded. W. G. P.

A Swindle-Who Makes the Money? Indianapolis News.

There is a grevious complaint over the changes in the school text books.

of which were Democrats before the present campaign. It was decided that each of these several factions should have an executive committee and conduct a campaign of its own, to be generally supervised, however, by the regular Republicans. The electoral ticket will be evenly divided between the old Republicans and the new converts, former Democrats, who are supporting Blaine in this campaign. The Democrats are threatened with several ugly splits in the Congressional districts.

A few persons object to the price of their home paper; they think it is too high, and say they can get a large city paper for \$1 a year, in clubs of twenty. That is true; you can do so. But when you have these large papers, they are, so far as you, your county and towns are concerned, worthless. They build up a private citizen in New York, Philadelphia, or some other large city, but that does not increase the price of your land. Neither will they encourage your business men, build churches, school houses, railroads, pikes or other improvements, as your county paper does. It is like the man who works on your farm: he is worth more to you than a man who works for some one else. Papers work for the people wherever they are published, and by subscribing for these papers you help them and not yourself. You say, "I can get a larger paper for fifty cents less." Yes, but you lose more than ten times that amount by not patronizing your home paper, as it encourages the improve-ment of your county, making your land more valuable if you wish to sell it, making a better market for all home products, and benefitting your community in every possible way. Indeed, there is no direction in which a good county paper does not help you.

Hon. John E. Lamb had a meeting at Knightsville Saturday afternoon. An effort was made to raise a pole, during which the ropes broke. In its fall the pole struck two men named Perry Lemay and William Harkalew. George Martin afterward ascended that part of the pole, when up, to unfasten the ropes attached to it. While engaged in doing this he slipped and fell a distance of thirty feet, breaking his back. The two first have since died, and Martin's condition is thought to be hopeless.

The Clay county block coal operators and miners have adjusted their troubles and mining operations have been resumed in the mining district.

STORY OF THE PARTY RATSOCK COMPANDED TO E-KUE MANAGE CHARLES COLUMN CHAIR MAN 411 Oct.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

hey have been attended by 4,000,000 of visitors. MOST IMPORTANT DISPLAY OF INDUSTRY AND ART IN THIS COUNTRY, THE CENTENNIAL EXCEPTED.

DISPLAYS EXHIBITED BY THE U. of all Previous Expositions will Requiring the Erection of Addition

COME ONE! COME ALL!

Never fails to instantly relieve the most violent attack, and insure comfortable sleep. Used by inhalation, thus reaching the disease direct, relaxes the spasm, facilitates free expectoration, and effects CURES where all other remedies fail. Our line where all other remedies fail. Of the immediate, direct and never failing effect. Price, 50c. and 81.00. Trial package free. Of druggist or by mail, for stamp. Out this out. mp. Cut this out.
DR. R. SCHIFFMANN, St. Paul, Minn.

Great Bargains!

Closing out everything in the Fancy Goods and Notion line at less than Cost.

Torchon Laces and Embroideries at half price.

Nice Hose, Ladies and Misses, 8, 10 and 15 cents.

Gloves from 10c. up. A big lot of Buttons 5 and 10c. a doz.

Will sell in lots to merchants very cheap. Most of the goods fresh and new. In the MILLINERY DEPART-MENT we will have the largest and cheapest stock in the city.

A Good School Hat, 25 Cents.

All the latest styles of Hats and Bonspare no pains to suit the most fastidi-

Mautz.

DR. J. M. KNIGHT,

Physician and Surgeon,

Office-West Side Square.

OUR PLATFORM.

GENERAL.

A tariff that will protect American industries.

Opposition to monopolies. Equality of all before the law and in the Republican party.

An honest election and a fair count.

Peaceful submission to the majority. Enforcement of the laws. Free public schools and compulsory No buying or selling of votes.

National education. Pensions for all honorably discharged nion soldiers.

No foreign owners of real estate Reserve the public lands for actual set-Opposition to everything that subor-

dinates one man to another. No special privileges. Subordination of private interests to

the public good.
No intolerance either in religion or politics. No bulldozing.

Peace, sobriety and good-fellowship. PUTNAM COUNTY.

No more squandering of public moneys on so called and worthless gravel roads. We favor free gravel roads, but they should be built honestly and intelligently, and so as to be worth the money they cost.

Good bridges across all streams. A court house and yard that will be a credit to the county. Security of the public records. An Orphan's Homa

SEWING MACHINE SALES.

Mrs. George Moore, Mrs. Erastus R. Adams, Mrs. George Moore, Mrs. Wm. Hurst, Mrs. John S. Finney, Mrs. Linsey Green, Mrs. Samuel R. Crosby, Mrs. Enoch Jenkins, Mrs. A. J. Hill, Mrs. John Mrson, Mrs. Timan Hadley, Mrs. Joseph H. Young, Miss Elva D. Herrod, Mrs. J. M. Onsley, Mrs. S. E. Young, Mrs. A. McGrandan, each a new Domestic. ahan, each a new Domestic.

J. F. HILL'S Headquarters.

€ G. M. Black won't be undersold by anybody. See his new Sidebars before you go elsewhere, at livery stable.

Slates, Pens, Inks, Stationed LAMPS, ALL PRICES AND STYLES,

PAINTS, OILS, ETC.,

BOTTOM PRICES.

Jones' Drug

LOUISVILLE, Ky., OPENS AUGUST 18th. CLOSES OCTOBER 25th, 1884: 15 ACRES UNDER ONE ROOF.

TWO CONCERTS EACH DA By Cappa's and Gilmore's, the most famous bands of the world. GRANDEST COMPETITIVE MILITARY DRILLS EVER WITNESS LOWEST RAILWAY RATES EVER GIVEN IN THE STATE.

ART BUILDINGS CONTAINING THE CHOICEST PICTURES IN AM Thirty counties of Indiana will make exhibits which will demonstrate t

tremendous resources. Great display by United States Government of army and navy relicut tente of Smithsonian Institute-models, coins, etc.

AN IMMENSE LIVE STOCK EXHIBITION Presenting over \$1,000,000 worth of horses, comprising all the sires that have made Kentu-famous. The exhibit will surpass in extent the Royal Stock Show in London, and present most magnificent Stock exhibit the world has ever witnessed, and a sight that can not be dup

BENNETT H. YOUNG, President. J. M. WRIGHT, General Manager.

DRUNKENNESS

CURED IN ITS VARIOUS STAGES.

Desire for stimulants entirely removed. Home treatment. Medicine can be administer ed without knowledge of patient, by simply placing it in coffee, ten or any article of food. Cures guaranteed.

\$100 Will Be Paid For any cass of drunkeness that Golden Specific will not cure. Circulars containing testim s-nials sent free. Address

GOLDEN SPECIFIC CC, 24 49 185 Race street, Cincinnati, O.

VANDALIATIME CARD. TAKING EFFECT MAY 13st, 1883.

1 | 3 | 5 | 7 6 4 2 a.m pm a,m pm pm pm a,m p m

L., N. A. & C. R. R

The only line running entire trains through to CHICAGO and LOUISVILLE, contecting for all points WEST and NORTHWES. SOUTH and SOUTHEAST. Only direct routs to all

NORTH.

Try the Sweet Violet Cigar at J.

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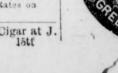
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